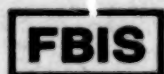


JPRS 74817

26 December 1979

# Latin America Report

No. 2088



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2088

## CONTENTS

PAGE

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Venezuela Rejects Ideological 'Cold War' in Caribbean (Luis Herrera; EL UNIVERSAL, 27 Nov 79).....	1
CARICOM To Assist Member Countries Financially Strapped (ADVOCATE-NEWS, 8 Dec 79).....	5
Briefs	
Cuban Influence in Caribbean	7
Nicaraguan Papers Halted in Honduras	7

## ARGENTINA

Events Following Cox's Reaction to Threats (Various sources, 6,7 Dec 79).....	8
Irresponsible Bravado, Editorial	
Replies to 'HERALD'	
Police Guard for Cox	
Briefs	
Gendarmerie Deputy Direct	10
Culture Secretary Resigns	10
New Major General	10
New Brigadier Generals	10
Army Assignments	10
Bolivian Ambassador	11
Antarctic Crew	11
New Algerian Ambassador	11
Ambassador to Japan	11
Cost of Living	11



CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
BOLIVIA	
Interior Minister Sees Solution to Problems, Return to Normalcy (La Paz Radio Panamericana Network, 13 Dec 79).....	12
BRAZIL	
Military Assignments Announced (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 11 Dec 79).....	13
Newspaper Sees Support for Khomeyni Waning (Editorial; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 13 Dec 79).....	15
Military Worried About Minister Said Farhat's Power (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 12 Dec 79).....	17
Party Organizers Define Ideological Positions, Objectives (Tancredo Neves, et al, Interviews; O GLOBO, 2 Dec 79)..	18
Problems, Criticisms Regarding Nuclear Accord's Implementation Viewed (David Simon; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 18 Nov 79).....	42
Interview With Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals (Cesar Cals Interview; MANCHETE, 1 Dec 79).....	46
CHILE	
Briefs	
Arrests of Union Members	52
Labor Warned Against Conflicts	52
Light Tremor Rattles Capital	53
CUBA	
Second International Congress on Auxology Held (Havana Domestic Service, 13, 14 Dec 79).....	54
Development Report Auxology Congress Discussions Chronic Diseases Discussed Congress Ends	
Acceptance to UN Security Council Seat Discussed (Havana Domestic Service, 13, 14 Dec 79).....	56
Panamanian Paper's Support Peruvian Magazine's Support Italian Paper Backs Election Session Still Stalemated	

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Havana Charges U.S. Supports 'Human Rights Violators' (Havana Domestic Service, 14 Dec 79).....	58
Bodes Gomez Stresses Importance of Group of 77 Meeting (Jose Bodes Gomez; Havana Domestic Television Service, 13 Dec 79).....	60
FAR Women Builders Hold Meeting (Havana Domestic Service, 15 Dec 79).....	62
United Fruit Company Activities Described in New Cuban Book (Ruben Munoz Grinian; LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, Jan-Feb 79)...	63
Civil Aviation Technical School Opens (Alexis Shelton; GRANMA, 29 Oct 79).....	66
Internationalist Fighters Honored Posthumously (Enrique Mesa; GRANMA, 29 Oct 79).....	68
Ethiopian Dam Built by Castro Government (Victor M. Carriba; GRANMA, 29 Oct 79).....	70
Italian Newsmen Interviews Huber Matos in Costa Rica (Huber Matos Interview; IL TEMPO, 3-4 Nov 79).....	72
Sugar Industries Activities Discussed (Havana Domestic Service, 13, 14, 15 Dec 79).....	85
Women's Contributions Information Seminar Sugar Harvest News	
Automation Efficiency Sought for Maritime Transport (R. Sanabria; MORSKOY FLOT, No 10, 1979).....	87
Briefs	
CDR Ideological Work	89
Relations With Niger	89
Delegation in CSSR	89
PCC Information Seminar	90
GDR Culture Week	90
Casa de Las Americas Anniversary	90
Educators Event	90
Puerto Rican Independence Cause	91
Food Preservation Meeting	91
Matanzas Milk Production	91
Agricultural Directors' Meeting	92
Envoys Investigate Imports	92
Nordic Brigade	92
Puerto Rican Support	92

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Premier Seraphine Interviewed by 'THE GLEANER' (THE SUNDAY GLEANER, 9 Dec 79).....	93
ECUADOR	
Energy Minister Issues Natural Resources Report (EL COMERCIO, 29 Nov 79).....	98
1980-84 Development Plan Requires 397 Billion Sucres (EL COMERCIO, 28 Nov 79).....	100
Exports Reach 1.6 Billion Dollars in 1979 (EL COMERCIO, 21 Nov 79).....	102
Good Exploration Prospects Seen in Southeast (EL COMERCIO, 23 Nov 79).....	106
French Firm To Carry Out Seismic Study in Southeast (EL TIEMPO, 1 Dec 79).....	108
CEPE Complains of Delays in Shushufindi Pipeline (EL TIEMPO, 29 Nov 79).....	110
Eastern Region Produces 54 Dead Wells (EL TIEMPO, 30 Nov 79).....	112
Briefs Cuyabeno Well Drilled	114
EL SALVADOR	
Special Commission, Judges To Handle Political Cases (EL MUNDO, 14, 15 Nov 79).....	115
Decree To Form Commission Special Judges Named	
Costa Ricans Petition JRG in Signed Manifesto (LA NACION, 6 Nov 79).....	118
Briefs More Objective News	121

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
GUATEMALA	
Briefs	
Bishop Leaves Country	122
New Magazine Begins Publication	122
HONDURAS	
Claims Reported Commander Bravo Is Alive (ACAN, 5, 6 Dec 79).....	123
'LA PRENSA' Reports Bravo Alive Bravo's Death Reaffirmed	
Peasants Occupy Cathedral in El Progreso (ACAN, 10 Dec 79).....	125
Briefs	
Military Promotions, Assignment Changes	126
JAMAICA	
Jamaica To Increase Exports With IDB Loan (THE DAILY GLEANER, 9 Dec 79).....	127
'GLEANER' Editorial Notes Bad Economic Policy (Editorial; THE DAILY GLEANER, 9 Dec 79).....	129
Jamaica's Shearer: National Debt Will Be Hard To Service (THE DAILY GLEANER, 10 Dec 79).....	131
NICARAGUA	
ATC Holds Political Enlightenment Seminar in Matagalpa (BARRICADA, 6 Nov 79).....	134
Agrarian Reform Advances Reported by FSLN Paper (BARRICADA, 2 Nov 79).....	136
Ambassador Interviewed on Sandinism, Government Junta (Gonzalo Ramirez Morales Interview; EL NACIONAL, 17 Nov 79).....	138
Humberto Ortega Praises Sandinist Unity (Managua Domestic Service, 11 Dec 79).....	142
CDS Asked To Give Evidence Against Somozists (Editorial; BARRICADA, 5 Dec 79).....	144



CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Committee Working on Final Details of 1980 Literacy Campaign (Managua Radio Sandino, 11 Dec 79).....	145
Participation in Economic Plans Urged (Managua Radio Sandino, 11 Dec 79).....	146
People Must Partake in Decisions, 'EL PUEBLO' Says (Editorial; EL PUEBLO, 6 Dec 79).....	148
Government Leaders Visit U.S., Talk To Congressmen (Managua Radio Sandino, 12 Dec 79).....	149
Supreme Court Judge Comments on Conflicts Between Police, Judges (Managua Domestic Service, 10 Dec 79).....	151
Borge, Vivas, Ramirez Address Thousands of Children (ACAN, 9 Dec 79).....	152
Political Delegate Discusses Jinotega Situation (EL PUEBLO, 5 Dec 79).....	154
COSEP Document Wants Business Role Explained (AFP, 8 Dec 79).....	156
Emergency Committee Formed To Help Flooded Region (Managua Domestic Service, 12 Dec 79).....	158
Atlantic Region Declared Disaster Area (AFP, 13 Dec 79).....	159
Nation's First Collective Production Unit Opens in Esteli (BARRICADA, 2 Nov 79).....	161
State Security Workers Support 13th Month Bonus Decree (Managua Radio Sandino, 6 Dec 79).....	164
Columnist Notes Predicament of Pro-Somoza Officials (EL PUEBLO, 4 Dec 79) .....	165
Commander Nunez Speaks at Information Seminar (Managua Domestic Service, 10 Dec 79).....	166
Writer Draws Parallel Between Iran and Nicaragua (Joaquin Absalon-Pastora; LA PRENSA, 8 Dec 79).....	168
Editorial Describes Role of Businessmen in New Economy (Editorial; BARRICADA, 2 Nov 79).....	170

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Managua To Host Regional Seminar of Journalists (BARRICADA, 2 Nov 79) .....	172
Drive To Organize Farm Workers Boosted in Boaco (BARRICADA, 2 Nov 79).....	174
Directives, Recommendations on Coffee Production Issued (BARRICADA, 4 Nov 79).....	175
Farm Workers Group Finding Much Support, Paper Says (BARRICADA, 6 Nov 79).....	178
Trust Office Recovers Five Ships Taken to Foreign Ports (BARRICADA, 4 Dec 79).....	180
<b>Briefs</b>	
Nonaligned News Agency Assistance	182
Businessmen Missing in Guatemala	182
Secret Cemetery Found	182
Bankworkers Union Resolution	183
Flood Victim Aid	183
Minors in Prison	183
Legally Recognized Unions	183
Penalties for Police Abuse	184
Somozists Released in Leon	184
Bayardo Arce Decorated	184
Indian Study Centers Funded	185

## URUGUAY

Not Opposed to Political Dialog, Says Raimundez (Jose Luis Vera; EL DIA, 18 Nov 79).....	186
Press Items Show Preoccupation With National Terrorism (EL PAIS, 17, 18, 19 Nov 79).....	189
Vital Role of Intelligence, by Luis V. Queirolo	
Damaging Control Abroad	
Commentary on Gonzalez Visit	

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### VENEZUELA REJECTS IDEOLOGICAL 'COLD WAR' IN CARIBBEAN

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 2-27

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera during reception for Grenada Prime Minister Bishop at Miraflores on 26 November 1979]

[Text] "Venezuela looks with sympathy on the independence movements in the Caribbean and it accepts a commitment to consolidate the new states in the region," President Herrera said yesterday during a toast to visiting Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Following are the remarks made by President Herrera during his Caracas speech:

I have said that we cannot remain indifferent to the fate of those nations that are becoming independent. We are concerned, apprehensive, interested and we have affection and sympathy for the many struggles that are being fought to establish their viability, their right to self-determination and the free selection of their road to development.

The coming of independence brings with it the need to make decisions on organization, structure, objectives, orientation, goals and a way of life and the new state's relationship with the other nations of the world.

Venezuela has always looked on the Caribbean movements for independence with complete sympathy. As a nation that has always reaffirmed its opposition to any form of colonialism or dependence, Venezuela now assumes an inevitable commitment with the processes of consolidation of the new states in the Caribbean. We want to cooperate with them. We are willing and ready.

The type of cooperation that Venezuela should extend to the Caribbean as an act of social justice should not be unilateral which could question its zeal and respect for that area's social and political realities. Instead it should stem from free and sovereign actions taken together with the Caribbean nations. Assistance should be directed into those areas designated by the host country.

Venezuela's zeal and respect for the profound political changes taking place in the Caribbean should also be extended to the other external or internal power factors in the area as a guarantee that the Caribbean will not become an area of ideological confrontation which could lead to its division and weakness. Also, so that within this context the region can choose with autonomy and independence the most appropriate political and economic development plans in keeping with each nation's legitimate national interests.

We reject the game and the element of confrontation which other nations are trying to introduce as a form of ideological penetration that the sister nations of the Caribbean cannot assimilate even in the face of meeting the historical challenge of finding their own national identity. Venezuela's position is one of clear and open solidarity with the autonomous efforts being made by Caribbean nations in their continuing search for political identity following their independence. And Venezuela's efforts will be committed to that just cause, as I said before, in the name of human rights, justice and freedom.

The Caribbean was a living reality to our liberators. Trinidad, Curacao, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, all the islands were visible on Venezuela's horizon. However, following independence that picture stratified and it became part of the past. When Caribbean politics began to move again, we found that the past had become the present and was being converted into a promising future because at all times it has been a policy of absolute respect for each nation, of loyal, cordial and fraternal friendship and of cooperation inspired by international social justice.

Grenada and Venezuela are two nations that have much in common. The geographic distance between us is small and this should encourage us to increase our knowledge of each other and to share our development and the enjoyment of our natural resources. We each are part of the Caribbean area which not only is a crossroads for world trade but also, and above all, an area of coexistence and pluralistic unity of developing nations that are the product of a rich mixture of blood, culture, language, religions, economics, desires in search for a common sovereign destiny.

Grenada and Venezuela have in common, although to varying degrees, African ethnic and cultural roots. Identical ancestral influences have given shape to the customs, beliefs, artistic expressions and psychological traits of our people.

Our nations have experienced colonialism and liberty. We know that the struggle against classic colonial domination is nothing more than an episode in a long process through which emerging nations expand and consolidate their autonomy and independence.



Both Grenada and Venezuela have had dictatorial regimes and have fought for their freedom until their oppressors were overthrown. These shared experiences, Mr Prime Minister, unite us in our desire to consider the profound meaning of liberty, democracy and justice and it should also permit us to understand the importance of pluralism, free elections and the participation of the people.

We are both developing nations and even though Venezuela's income for various reasons is greater than Grenada's, we also face the challenge of freeing ourselves from dependence on a single export, diversifying our economy and overcoming our technological, scientific and cultural backwardness in several areas. To accomplish this we should coordinate our efforts with those of the other developing nations so that we can expand South to South cooperation and strengthen our autonomy while at the same time making it clear to the industrialized nations that there is an urgent need to create a more just international world order.

We should also work together for peace in the Caribbean. The interests of our people and of everyone in this region demand that the Cold War not be re-introduced to this part of the world, that it not come between opposing social and ideological systems. Instead, the Caribbean must become an area of peace independent of the large strategic blocs. In this respect, I believe that we should think about the spirit of the basic, original principles of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations to which your country belongs and to which mine is an observer. We should reject all kinds of interference and strengthen more and more the principle of nonintervention together with that of self-determination and respect for ideological pluralism.

To enable the Caribbean to lead a more independent and sovereign life, we should help with its economic, social, cultural and political integration. Without disregarding bilateral cooperation, we should work together to strengthen multilateral, regional, hemispheric and world mechanisms that will provide us with greater cohesion and unity as a region of developing nations in search for autonomy and justice.

Venezuela is convinced that the struggle for international social justice and for the emergence of developing nations must be accompanied by the search for liberty and democracy for the people. Each nation must shape that liberty according to its own internal situation and no one has the right to lavish anyone else with unsolicited advice. What matters is that we never cease to be concerned about human dignity in the form of political liberty, social justice and happiness.

Mr Prime Minister, your visit will further the expansion of areas of cooperation outlined during the recent visit of an official Venezuelan mission to your country. These areas include consultation and a search for common ground with respect to the important international political and economic problems. It includes Venezuela's contribution to the consolidation of Grenada's sovereignty in the face of any danger threaten-

ing it. It encompasses cooperation in the area of financing, public works, training of personnel in various fields, public administration, health and sanitation, sports, education and culture.

It would also be appropriate for us to discuss cooperation in exploiting and developing our natural resources and the energy problems which today affect the entire world. The future division, in a friendly and mutually satisfactory manner, of our marine and underwater areas was also discussed during the visit of our mission to your country. This can be another area of discussion between our two governments.

Another area of great importance is communications--air, maritime, radio and telephone. We agree with the Government of Grenada which said earlier that it would be worthwhile to study this topic painstakingly and with great interest.

8599

CS0: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM TO ASSIST MEMBER COUNTRIES FINANCIALLY STRAPPED

FL141520 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Dec 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 7 Dec (CANA)--The CARICOM Council of Ministers has decided on a series of new measures to assist member countries troubled by balance of payments problems.

This was one of the major decisions taken at a two-day meeting of the council which ended here last night.

The meeting also decided to set up a committee to study the recommendations in a report which proposes new arrangements for stepping up industrial development in the less developed countries.

Council chairman, Dominica's Trade Minister Michael Douglas told a press conference that the special mechanisms enshrined in the CARICOM treaty aimed at benefitting all the LDC's were "diligently" examined by the meeting.

The report was prepared by an official of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation in London; the working committee is to submit its findings to the council.

CARICOM Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King revealed that the conference had also decided to establish new machinery for the consideration of arguments by countries experiencing balance of payments problems who invoke the provisions of article 28 of the CARICOM treaty annexed by imposing trade restrictions.

Dr King said it had now been proposed that the officers within the secretariat who dealt with this issue would, in consultation with officers of the central banks in the region, keep an ongoing look at the balance of payments position of each member country so as to anticipate when and how these difficulties arise.

This he said would resolve the previous situation where countries waited until they were in difficulty to announce their intention to impose restrictions.

Under the new arrangement, he said, there would be an early warning signal so that countries which would be in a position to assist would do so, and other devices which could be used to soften the impact would be investigated.

The second stage of the new machinery, he said, would be a review by central bank governors and heads of monetary authorities in the region of balance of payments difficulties in the light of trading arrangements within CARICOM and recommend to committee of ministers of finance, which would be a third level of review, and steps they think should be taken.

Only after all these steps had been exhausted, Dr King said, would the Council of Ministers step in and take a last look at what needed to be done.

The council's proposals on this matter, he said, indicated that it did not view balance of payments problems as a short-term issue. He added "We realise now that developing countries will for the foreseeable future suffer from balance of payments problems and so our methods for dealing with these problems should not be ad hoc."

Mr Douglas disclosed that the meeting had considered special arrangements for less developed countries with balance of payments problems.

The council, he said, had agreed to look into the setting up of a stabilisation fund for the region, and to ensure that the necessary funds were available and different mechanisms set up to bail out countries with balance of payments problems.

CSO: 3020



## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CUBAN INFLUENCE IN CARIBBEAN--Antiguan Prime Minister Vere Bird, who is visiting Caracas, has admitted that there is Cuban influence in the Caribbean. He said, though, that he trusts Western-style democracy will prevail in the area. Bird reiterated that Cuba's influence is growing in the Caribbean, but said he favors the traditional Western lifestyle. Antigua is a British dependency with a population of 60,000. [Text] [PA151845 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 15 Dec 79 PA]

NICARAGUAN PAPERS HALTED IN HONDURAS--Tegucigalpa, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan newspapers LA PRENSA and BARRICADA have stopped circulating in Honduras following diplomatic and military incidents that have occurred between the two countries over the past few days. The two newspapers have not been arriving in Honduras for the past 2 weeks since the military government ordered the suspension of flights to Managua "as a security measure." One of the distributors of the newspapers in question told ACAN-EFE that customs authorities refused to allow the newspapers into the country. BARRICADA and LA PRENSA sold very well here despite their high price (\$0.35). Nothing has been said officially concerning the suspension of the two newspapers. LA PRENSA is owned by the Chamorro Cardenal family and BARRICADA is the official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [Text] [PA071302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2242 GMT 5 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

EVENTS FOLLOWING COX'S REACTION TO THREATS

Irresponsible Bravado

PY062128 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Dec 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial]

[Text] A disdain for danger may be an admirable thing but the cemeteries are full of men and women who took this a bit too far. It may, moreover, be little more than a confession of helplessness and that seems to be the case with the off-the-cuff comments made by the interior minister, Gen Albano Harguindeguy, with regard to the decision by our editor to absent himself and his family from the country for a while. Speaking in General Roca the interior minister sketched a terrifying caricature of the state of Argentina today. If he is to be believed--and who would disbelieve a minister?--the hundreds of foreigners residing in the country, plus the tens of thousands of industrialists, plus the thousands of armed forces officers, are being permanently bombarded by threatening letters from the subversive gangs. Just how the country's rickety postal services cope with this torrent is hard to explain, but General Harguindeguy assures us that it has to. Moreover, neither he nor his children, who apparently collect their death threats in albums like other children collect stamps, is immune from the terrorist barrage. So why should anyone bother to worry if his mailbox is filled with murderous threats, let alone bother the police with such trifles?

If General Harguindeguy believes even a tenth of all this then he has plainly resigned himself to living with terrorism. But the government of which he is the principal political spokesman denies it has done any such thing. On the contrary it is determined to stamp out terrorism wherever it raises its head, and this, presumably, means hunting down the industrious producers of millions of death threats. After all, the government has warned us that the threat of "ideological subversion," of which intimidation is a part, is as dangerous if not more so as the physical kind. The government has also continually asked the general public to cooperate in the fight against terrorism by reporting anything that arouses suspicion to the police. Few things arouse more suspicion than death threats, especially handwritten ones from which skilled investigators can, if they desire, learn a great deal.

Harguindeguy may not take repeated threats against a newspaper editor very seriously. Journalists, however, can be excused from taking a different view. The casualty rate suffered by the press is considerably greater than that of the armed forces. Journalists, moreover, do not enjoy the special protection afforded to generals or even to a handful of rich industrialists. They are not surrounded day and night by squads of bodyguards, they rarely carry arms, and they are unable to throw massive military dragnets around their homes if they feel at risk. As a large number of journalists have been murdered or kidnapped, never to be seen again, in the last few years, it is fatuous to suggest that threats from any quarter should be blithely ignored.

In all Western countries the state is duty-bound to provide the lives and property of its inhabitants with protection. There are, of course, limits to what can be done. But General Harguindeguy clearly has little interest in reaching those limits. Instead, if his reported words are anything to go by, he has simply washed his hands of the case, tacitly admitting that the government, despite the huge powers it has assumed, is unable to provide a minimum of security to those who legitimately feel threatened by some subversive organization.

CSO: 3020

#### Replies to 'HERALD'

PY062200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1603 GMT 6 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA)--Interior Minister Albano Hargundeguy today deplored the "malicious and erroneous interpretation" by the Buenos Aires HERALD of "his sincere regret" over the decision by the newspaper's editor, Roberto Cox, to leave the country because of the recent threats against him and his family. This was reported in a communique which states: "The interior minister deplores the malicious and erroneous interpretation in today's issue of the Buenos Aires HERALD regarding his sincere regret over the decision by Roberto Cox to leave the country."

#### Police Guard for Cox

PY081528 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Dec (TELAM)--The Federal Police have reported that two proceedings have been opened--one on police initiative and the other because a charge has been made--under the jurisdiction of Criminal Judge Giletta regarding the threats made against journalist Robert Cox of the Buenos Aires HERALD. The building which houses the newspaper and Cox's home have a permanent guard from the Federal Police.

CSO: 3010

## ARGENTINA

### BRIEFS

GENDARMERIE DEPUTY DIRECTOR--Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM)--Antonio Norberto Becich has assumed duties as the new deputy director of the national gendarmerie. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

CULTURE SECRETARY RESIGNS--The culture secretariat has reported that Culture Secretary Raul Maximo Crespo Montes resigned his post for personal reasons. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

NEW MAJOR GENERALS--Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM)--The army general command reported that seven brigadier generals have been promoted to major general. They are: Carlos Alberto Martinez, Cristino Nicolaides, Horacio Tomas Liendo, Reynaldo Benito Horacio Bignone, Eduardo Alberto Crespi, Jose Rogelio Villareal and Juan Bautista Sasiain. [Text] [PY120107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS--Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM)--The army general command reported that the following colonels will be promoted brigadier general as of 31 December 1979. They are Julio Cesar Ruiz; Alfredo Sotera; Gerardo Juan Nunez; Jorge Alberto Marque; Mario Benjamin Menendez; Miguel Alfredo Mallea Gil; Nelson Angel Chillo; Carlos Maria Filipis; Americo Jeronimo Herrera; Eduardo Osvaldo Garay; Alberto Carlos Lucena; Ernesto Jose Bachi; and Hector Norberto Iglesias of the command echelon. The following professionals will also be promoted to brigadier general; doctors Federico di Benedetto and Adolfo Stel of the medical branch; Edgardo Rodolfo Emilio Conadio; and Eros Juan Cazes of the military country. [Text] [PY120107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

ARMY ASSIGNMENTS--Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM)--The army general command today released the following assignments for major generals; Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, army chief of staff; Maj Gen Jose Montes, I Corps commander; Maj Gen Luciano Adolfo Jauregui, II Corps commander; Maj Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, III Corps commander; Brig Gen Jose Rogelio Villarreal, V. Corps commander; Maj Gen Oscar Bartolome Gallino, general director of military production; Brig Gen Cristino Nicolaides, commander of military institutes; Brig Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, chief of the joint staff; Brig Gen Reinaldo



Benito Antonio Bignone, secretary general of the army. The following generals will remain in their positions; Brig Gen Eduardo Alberto Crespi, presidential secretary general; Brig Gen Carlos Alberto Martinez, state information secretary; and Brig Gen Juan Bautista Sassiain, chief of the federal police. [Text] [PY120107 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Bolivian ambassador to Argentina, Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui, presented his credentials to President Jorge Rafael Videla in the government house today. [PY120107 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Dec 79 PY]

ANTARCTIC CREW--Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM)--All the army crew stationed at the Primavera base in the antarctic was relieved today and transported to Marambio aboard the Irizar icebreaker. From Marambio they were transferred to the El Palomar Airbase in Rio Gallegos aboard a C-130. By the same means, six couples with 13 children and Father Buenaventura de Filippis returned from the Esperanza Army Base (Fortin Sargento Cabral) after being stationed there 2 years. The new crew of the Fortin Sargento Cabral will leave aboard a C-130 from the El Palomar base on the evening of 7 December. According to the official information issued by the army command, the outgoing crew is made up of the following persons: Primavera Army Base: Capt Miguel Felipe Perandones Tomas, outgoing chief; Personnel: First Lieutenant Physician Juan Carlos Melian; Lieutenant Jorge Pablo Soria; five army NCO's; two air force noncommissioned officers; and one national gendarmerie non-commissioned officer. Esperanza Army Base: Capt Juan Carlos Videla, outgoing chief; Personnel: Enrique Graff, national gendarmerie lieutenant and six NCO's. [Text] [PY071729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 6 Dec 79 PY]

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Ahmed Boudierba today presented his credentials as the new Algerian ambassador to Argentina to President Jorge Rafael Videla. [PY070124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 6 Dec 79 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (NA)--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the Japanese Government has approved the appointment of Vice Adm Gabriel Nuncio Oliva as Argentine ambassador to Japan. [PY070124 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS Argentinas in Spanish 2155 GMT 6 Dec 79 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 6 Dec (TELAM)--It was reported today that the cost of living during November 1979 increased by 5.1 percent in relation to that of the previous month. [PY070124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 6 Dec 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

BOLIVIA

INTERIOR MINISTER SEES SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS, RETURN TO NORMALCY

PY131416 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez and his ministry are concerned with normalizing the country's political situation. In fact the tensions of the days following the promulgation of the decree containing the economic measures have diminished noticeably, and it only remains to lift some roadblocks that are of concern to us, the minister said. The interior minister was interviewed by Radio Panamerican and gave a brief assessment of the present social and political situation in the country.

[Begin Selum recording] We are mainly concerned with normalizing the activities of the country. We have assigned priority to the roadblock problems. We have now succeeded in solving them in almost the whole country. We are now facing the problem in Oruro where a meeting is going on right now between the commission and the leaders of the Oruro Department peasant federation, and (?I believe) the problem will be solved basically because most of the proposals the peasants are making will be heard and attended to. From there the same commission will go to (Villa Tunari) in Chapare Province, also to seek a solution. We are very much concerned by the case of Chulumani. We wish (?to send) another commission to seek a solution to that problem, too. I feel that there is gradual progress toward normalcy throughout the country. [words indistinct] You know that the country is enjoying absolute tranquillity. [end recording]

After stating his great concern over some existing problems, the interior minister expressed his great optimism over their almost immediate solution because there is a will to preserve the present democratic process through sacrifice and determination.

CSO: 3010

# MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

PY130152 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Dec 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Antonio da Silva Campos and Maj Gen Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro, who were promoted to that rank in November, have been appointed by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo as director of military service and 3d military region commander, respectively.

The following major generals have been given new assignments; Alzir Benjamin Chaloub, director of basic and advanced training; Jose Luis Coelho Neto, 4th army division commander; Hermann Bergqvist, deputy chief of the general personnel department; Argus Fagundes Ourique Moreira, chief of the army technological center; Jose Guimaraes Pinheiro, director of research and technical education; and Mauricio de Freitas Moraes, director of materiel salvage.

The following brigadier generals have been given new assignments;

Mario Orland Ribeiro Sampaio, 4th military region commander; Anapio Gomes Filho, artillery commander of the 4th army division; Floriano Aguillar Chagas, 8th armored infantry brigade commander; Jose Antonio Barbosa de Moraes, commander of the Eastern Santa Catarina group; Mario Ramos de Alencar, director of army property; Raymundo Maximiliano Negrão Torres, artillery commander of the 5th army division; Adhemar Munhoz, director of the Rio de Janeiro military arsenal; Jose Ramos de Alencar, commander of the 3d armored infantry brigade; Falvio Hugo Lima da Rocha, director of army property in Brasilia; Roberto Franca Domingues, commander of the 1st engineering and construction group; Sylvio Ferreira da Silva, commander of the 5th armored infantry brigade; Francisco Batista Torres de Melo, commander of the 9th armored infantry brigade; Jose Maria de Toldeo Camargo, artillery commander of the 1st army division; Clovis Borges de Azambuja, artillery commander of the 6th army division; Manoel de Jesus e Silva, commander of the 23d jungle infantry brigade; Jose Carlos Pinto Neto, artillery commander of the 2d jungle infantry brigade; Jose Carlos Pinto Neto, artillery commander of the

2d army division; Jose Eduardo Lopez Teixeira, commander of the 4th infantry brigade; Fernando Valente Pamplona, commander of the advanced training school for officers; Antenor de Santa Cruz Abreu, commander of the paratroop brigade; Pedro Luis de Araujo Braga, commander of the 1st border group; Fabio de Moura e Silva Lins, commander of the 2d mixed brigade; Hermano Lomba Santoro, director of the war materiel industry [IMBEL]; Paulo Cesar Pinheiro de Menezes, technical adviser to the chief of the war materiel department; and Pedro Cordeiro de Mello, director of the research and development institute.

CSC: 3001

BRAZIL

NEWSPAPER SEES SUPPORT FOR KHOMEYNI WANING

PY140220 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Dec 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "New Picture"]

[Text] Five weeks after the assault on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the crisis is still grave and still represents a turning point of international politics--with direct repercussions on the U.S. presidential campaign; and it is gradually moving into the area of concrete realities.

The fate of the hostages, for instance, continues to be obscure and worrisome; but Ayatollah Khomeyni is no longer riding a magic carpet about all contingencies. The appearance of rivalries in his own territory--that of Shi'ite Islamism--with the possibility of a civil war mentioned by Ayatollah Shariat Madari--lifts the veil which covered the contradictions among the forces which toppled the shah. Khomeyni neither has the support of the Arab world for his proclaimed "holy war" nor does he hold the government of a country, but just of a sect--and now only of part of that sect. The mystique which surrounded his name, skillfully exploited--even through the use of the technological arsenal from the evil West--still assures him considerable power; but his pan-Arabic movement, his crusade against the rest of the world, seems as dilapidated as the United Arab Republic which Gamal Abdel Nasser tried to put together at all cost and which floundered in the tribal--that is, fractured--character of the Arab world.

One of those tribal chieftains, one of the most famous--Col Mu'amar al-Qadhafi of Libya--has just withdrawn his support from the Ayatollah by condemning the invasion of the U.S. Embassy, thus assuming an attitude which, had it come from a somewhat more coherent personality, would have been one of the year's 10 biggest news stories. The radical Qadhafi, the supporter of terrorism, breaks off with the PLO and bets on President Carter's election, trying to improve his relations with the power of which Libya is the third largest oil supplier.



It is too early to know with certainty what is implied in the aboutface of the Bedouin chieftain who, in the circumstances of the modern world, commands huge resources and, consequently, power. Be that as it may, it is a sign of the disarray which is once more making a shambles of the purported "Arab front"—which this time is caused directly by the radicalism, the immaturity and quasi-insanity of the Iranian Ayatollah.

Khomeyni could have become entangled in the contradictions he created. However, the moderate and yet firm attitude adopted by the U.S. Government contributed a great deal to the Ayatollah's decline. Shaking off the lethargy in which it lay after the war in Asia, U.S. diplomacy seems to have discovered one of the laws governing regions such as the Middle East, that is, that the Libyans, Kurds and Tuaregs are not highly civilized people capable of heeding the dictates of reason and good manners. They are people chronologically living in another era who count the number of the adversary's rifles before deciding to attack. The demonstration of firmness on the part of the United States may have earned more respect than appeals to common sense and overtures of good will.

CSO: 3001

## MILITARY WORRIED ABOUT MINISTER SAID FARHAT'S POWER

PY131654 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Dec 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the Planalto Palace, Said Farhat [mass media minister] is today a powerful minister. During Geisel's government, the power of a minister was judged by how many times he was invited to play biriba [presumably a game] with the president. In Figueiredo's government it is judged by the exclusive meetings. The so-called house ministers--military, civilian, planning and the SNI [National Intelligence Service]--have a daily collective meeting with the president at 0900. At 0945 Farhat has his daily exclusive meeting with the president. In Brasilia this has been enough to prompt the assertion that he has gained Figueiredo's confidence and that this fact is provoking very dangerous resentment in Minister Golbery do Douro e Silva of the civilian household. It is very difficult to know if this evaluation is correct. The ideas for evaluating the psychology of Planalto Palace are very fluid.

In any case, no attentive observer is unaware of the fact that the work carried out by SECOM [mass media secretariat] does not please the military sectors. They do not condemn the creation itself of the structure proposed by SECOM. On the contrary. But they cannot hide their resentment against the fact that the secretariat has been replaced by a ministry and that it has been placed in the charge of someone from "outside." (The term "outsiders," which is applied to the regime's qualified personnel, such as Delfim [planning minister] and Farhat, and the "insiders," who are the representatives of the military sector, have been recently adopted by the political analysts in Brasilia and this makes it easier to understand a series of Planalto Palace's political phenomena.) Finally, and according to those military officer, if information is a strategic factor it should be handed to someone from that sector.

The emphasis given to personalization campaigns, the personal promotion of Figueiredo's name, is another point that is condemned in the policy implemented by SECOM.

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

PARTY ORGANIZERS DEFINE IDEOLOGICAL POSITIONS, OBJECTIVES

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 79 pp 12, 13

[O GLOBO interviews with Senator Tancredo Neves, Federal Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, Federal Deputy Jose Sarney and the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul, Leonel Brizola; date and place of interviews not given]

[Text] Minister of Justice under Vargas (1954), former prime minister, former director of the Bank of Brazil and former federal deputy, Tancredo Neves, 68 years-of-age, is now serving his first term as senator. He is considered one of the legislators of the opposition party with the most experience in economy. He was prime minister of the Joao Goular parliamentary government.

Senator Tancredo Neves, the organizer of the Brazilian Democratic Party (PDB), believes "the convocation of a constituent assembly or even the transformation of the Congress into a reformer of the present constitution would be a great political solution." He censures the radical opposition which "wants a change in the political and social order, almost always forgetting to criticize the government." In proposing his new party, Tancredo tries to give an explanation for the breaking up of the old party, the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]. When democratic commitments gave way to ideological commitments, he says, unity was broken.

[Question] What is the ideological position of your party?

[Answer] Mine is a center-left party with an opposition position which is really going to seek solutions to the people's problems through a doctrine of popular and parliamentary scope in order to point out its errors and mistakes to the government, bringing a positive message with respect to the social, political and economic emancipation of the country.

[Question] You made a very harsh speech, one of the harshest of those made in Congress during this legislative period. Is there some contradiction between the moderation of the party and your harshness?

[Answer] No, I did not make a harsh speech because I believe that criticism of the government is the duty of the opposition, and criticism should be made in keeping with the state of the social and political climate and the positions of the government. At a time such as the one we are undergoing, there is no room for temporizing because of the seriousness of the problems. The government has to be severely warned and it has to be criticized harshly. That is what I did. However, that which precisely characterizes a radical is that he almost always ignores the government and criticizes the system, criticizes the social order. Indeed, that is the great danger of extreme opposition exhortations. They not only weaken the government, they weaken the political and social order, and I do not know how to carry out that type of opposition and I never did it. I carry out an opposition policy aimed much more at the government. Whenever I was in the opposition I criticized it with the greatest severity whenever it needed criticizing.

[Question] Your party appears with an impressive list of names. However, the possibility of electoral success is a great unknown.

[Answer] The electoral success of the party depends on its actions, its effort, its work, its determination and its leadership. We are preparing to compete and win in many states in 1982. We are undoubtedly in the majority in Rio Grande do Norte as well as in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Parana. Truly, we have state bases of great importance, of great significance for the beginning of a party.

[Question] How about Sao Paulo?

[Answer] In Sao Paulo we have the leadership of former prefect Olavo Setubal, who is an outstanding man because of his respectability, because he was a revelation of political and administration during his term in the prefecture of its capital. He is a man, who in public opinion polls in Sao Paulo, is always in third or fourth place in the preference of the people.

[Question] Which is the state in which your party needs to do the most work?

[Answer] Sao Paulo is the center with the greatest urban development in the country, where the greatest industrialized centers are, where there is the greatest mass of workers. Therefore, Sao Paulo is really a challenge which all the parties have before them, and there can be no large party in Brazil without a solid base in Sao Paulo. The large old parties, the PSD [Social Democratic Party], PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] and the UDN [National Democratic Union] began to disappear after they lost their bases in Sao Paulo. Actually, the PSP [Social Progressive Party] was the large Sao Paulo party, but it was a personalist party.

And that party created the weakening of the great Brazilian parties from 1946 to 1964, which only lost their political substance on the day on which they were left without importance in Sao Paulo.

[Question] The statement that Governor Chagas Freitas, the Chagas group, is the greatest opposition structure existing in the country has been attributed to you. Could you explain that?

[Answer] Chaguism is a myth. In the first phase, there was the first Chagas Government during the highest point of the revolution, and it really made concessions purely in the interests of its prestige, of its image in the government, to the revolutionary state. Truly, it was a confessed and well-known collaborator of the first governments of the revolution. It even placed its newspapers at the service of the Revolution. It really had a very debatable behavior in that respect to such a degree that it warranted the serious censure of the National Directorate of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] and it was considered "persona non grata." Before that decision was adopted, Governor Chagas Freitas resigned from the party, left the party. Even so, the decision was adopted.

Subsequently, the same persons who promoted that movement of censure of Governor Chagas Freitas promoted an agreement with him. As a result of that agreement, a great Brazilian of the utmost prominence, Hamilton Xavier, who was of the faction which really opposed Governor Chagas Freitas, was elected vice governor. Nelson Carneiro, was directly elected senator, the only candidate in the MDB elections in the state of Rio, and Senator Amaral Peixoto was elected at a convention through the indirect vote of the Chagas followers.

At that time, Governor Chagas Freitas went on to be considered a man of public spirit, a democrat because he brought about an understanding with the other parties at a lower level.

However, at that time there was a more important event. There was an MDB National Convention and that convention unanimously, including the votes of those who fight him today, made it possible for Chagas to compete in the indirect elections of the state of Rio. Chagas competed for the position fully backed by the decision of a national party convention. And from the moment in which Governor Chagas Freitas took over the government, in that period after the last election, no lapse, no irregularity not even a doubtful behavior has been noted in him. And his group, in the Federal Chamber as well as in the Legislative Assembly, is filled with a spirit of the highest moral character, of men who always behaved with the greatest propriety. They are really legislators pointed out by all the leaderships as the most disciplined and the most proper. Therefore, Chaguism is a myth.



[Question] You made an alliance in Minas with Deputy Magalhaes Pinto for the creation of the party, an alliance which must be considered historical. What significance do you attribute to such an alliance, not only for politics in Minas Gerais, but also for national politics?

[Answer] Events in political life do not take place by accident. I mean to say that there are ostensible and there are permanent reasons. The bonds between former governor Magalhaes Pinto and me are primarily sociological of a state nature. Minas is a state without prestige, ignored in government decisions. Therefore, it was necessary for the great leaders of the state of Minas to unite to promote a movement for the restoration of its prestige, its position, and the importance of Minas in the Federation. That was the appeal of all the people. Wherever we went in the state, Magalhaes as well as I, we heard appeals from all the rank and file for us to join together for the interests of Minas and Brazil. It was really that love for our state which led us to the union we are now effecting for the benefit of Brazil. There is no great democracy in the world without a party of the center. If we were to continue with the Manicheism of an intolerant and intransigent opposition, we would inevitably arrive at a situation of political chaos, specifically an impasse which perhaps could become an insurmountable obstacle.

[Question] Senator, Deputy Magalhaes Pinto has differed publicly with the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] for a long time. Therefore, the path he followed up to now is that of a political party different than yours. Up to the last moment you made efforts for the activity and survival of the MDB; this was noted up until the last National Convention. At what moment did you note that it was inevitable that you would have to change your path from the one you followed before?

[Answer] The MDB, as it was conceived, was a federation of parties. There was a variety of political thought, which ranged from the most reactionary to the most advanced. I always maintained that as long as the MDB kept its democratic promises it would insure its unity. However, from the moment in which it was led to break its democratic commitments to assume other commitments of an ideological nature, it broke its unity. In recent months we really felt a very accelerated rise within the MDB of those most advanced political thoughts. That led the moderate groups, or the moderates of the party, to unite and become an obstacle to the rise of the left within the party. However, the time arrived in which it was no longer possible to contemporize and that is when the break really took place.

[Question] Will the party being organized by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, from the point of view of the original commitments, of its program, be the substitute for the MDB?

[Answer] Actually, it is much more a substitute than a successor. The word "substitute" is not used there by chance, it is properly applied. It is a party which is really going to keep many of the more active and responsible people. Moreover, it is going to be a truly reorganized MDB, as far as its doctrine and its political positions are concerned. It will not be the same original MDB with the spirit with which it was founded, but rather another MDB, changed in its lines of action, in its objectives, its programs.

[Question] Do you believe that the alliance between the liberals and the leftist "autenticos" has a future?

[Answer] It is such a heterogenous alliance that it is unlikely that it will last. I foresee that at some time they will join because of their ideological affinity and that within a short time those liberals will be overwhelmed because of that alliance. Note that they are a minority in that composition of forces. On the other hand, with the absence of the moderates, the connotations of leftist type are going to predominate in that party. The most advanced left of the MDB cannot organize into a party, there are even natural obstacles. Therefore, those advanced lefts will have no place to go and will have to really remain within the party. The influence of their presence, their ability for mobilization and articulation is very great.

[Question] Is your party more homogenous than that one?

[Answer] There is no homogenous party. Every party is really a problem of principles, behavior, temperament. There is a saying by Disraeli which I like to repeat because it is very timely: "Every party is ungrateful and cruel." The cruel thing is that we cannot live without them.

[Question] But is there a possibility of conciliation within your party?

[Answer] I believe so, because there is much more uniformity of doctrinaire behavior.

[Question] You, who accept a constituent assembly, do you know how to arrive at it?

[Answer] Institutional order in Brazil, which is all mutilated, disfigured and practically demolished, can only recover through a constituent assembly. However, there are two types of constituent assemblies: that which results from a direct election called especially for preparing a constitution, and the indirect one. That was what Castelo Branco did in 1966 when he actually forwarded a constitutional project to the Congress. Therefore, in the opinion of jurists, it is considered a legitimate constitution because it passed through the hands of national representatives. However, I am more demanding in the matter and would

really like the present Congress to be convoked to prepare a constitution, which after being prepared in a climate of the greatest freedom, would be submitted to a popular plebescite. The people would say "yes" or "no" to that constitution.

[Question] What should be changed in the hypothesis of a direct or indirect constitution?

[Answer] The Constitution of 1964, prejudiced by Amendment No 1, is authoritarian, reactionary, restrictive of Congress and above all, extraordinary. No benefits can be drawn from it, not even the general rule of the separation into three branches of government is observed in it. At the same time that the principle is proclaimed, in practice the institution only maintains one branch, a superbranch, the Executive. Therefore, that constitution has to be reformulated, since it is in no way a constitution which deals with the objectives of a nation in the process of change and in a great cultural, industrial and technological advance. It is a retrograde constitution.

[Question] In a July interview you reaffirmed your personal and theoretical choice of parliamentarianism. In the hypothesis that there is a constituent assembly, would you suggest that system again?

[Answer] Parliamentarianism will always be a subject aired and discussed in Brazil. However, it will remain for years and years a subject for the elite, for political thinkers, for men of high education because the parliamentary system is really the most advanced, the most refined expression of democratic government. Parliamentarianism would truly have to face great problems in Brazil. First, because it presupposes a great education of the people and a government of enlightened, permanent and vigilant public opinion, something which does not exist in Brazil. In the second place, parliamentarianism has never been adopted, has never found anyone who could find the formula of making its adaptation to the Brazilian federative system possible. In the third place, we know that no one adds a new dimension to the Brazilian political system without the consent and approval of the armed forces and our armed forces are by tradition supporters of the presidential system. I really see some very serious difficulties for the institution of the parliamentary system in Brazil despite the fact that from my personal point of view it is undoubtedly--in terms of a system of government--something which most answers the needs, the demands and hopes of a people.

[Question] The hypothesis of a presidential veto of Article 13 accepted, the fractional party slates would be maintained. Does that in any way interfere with the organization of your party?

[Answer] I refuse to accept the possibility of that veto. The president of the republic is morally engaged in supporting the decision of the Congress. It was not merely an agreement of the leaderships, it was not only a legislative understanding processed slowly within the Congress. For that understanding, the participation and supervision of the minister of justice was necessary. It was he who confirmed that understanding. Therefore, the president of the republic cannot say that he is unaware of such an understanding. If he were really to exercise that veto, on that day Marchezan, Jarbas Passarinho and his leaders would no longer be fit to exercise that leadership and Petronio would not be able to justify himself in the Ministry of Justice. From then on there would be no one who would be encouraged to come to an understanding.

If the government were really interested in maintaining a multiparty system with fractional slates, it would really be creating a very serious obstacle to the implantation of a coherent, solid and lasting multiparty system. What happens is that with a veto, the area of the fractional slates will spread much more. If the president vetoes the famous Article 13, the fractional slate spreads to all areas, to all corners, because it will have fractional slates for senator, governor and prefects. Therefore, it is not a matter of a strictly institutional veto in the terms stipulated in the constitution. It will be the president legislating without the consent of Congress.

[Question] With which other parties of those four or three which are more or less delineated do you see the possibility of a coalition?

[Answer] The party is open to every type of understanding. It defends the theory that the opposition, even though divided, should remain united for the solution of the great national problems, particularly in view of the majority elections on the national as well as the regional levels.

[Question] Do you advocate gasoline rationing?

[Answer] I am sorry I have not been heeded.

The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] of Ulysses Wants To Keep the Tradition of a "Front."

Ulysses Guimaraes (63 years-of-age) was president of the Chamber in 1956-1957 when he served his second term as a federal deputy. In 1946 he arrived at the Sao Paulo Assembly as a member. He remained there for 8 years. He was minister of industry and commerce in the first parliamentary government (1961-1962) headed by Tancredo Neves. A member of the PSD, Ulysses followed the most active PSF leaders after the abolishment of the old parties: Amaral Peixoto, Tancredo, Martins Rodrigues, joining the recently founded MDB, of which he was the last chairman.



With the party he is organizing, Ulysses Guimaraes is trying to continue the tradition of the MDB "with a program adapted to the new reality." According to the deputy, the PMDB will not engage in a systematic, catastrophic opposition. On the differences which already appear among its ranks due to the existence of factions with different ideological positions, Ulysses declares that those conflicts could lead to a consensus without pretenses. He once more advocated the calling of a national assembly constituted for the political pacification of the country.

[Question] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, what would be the ideology of your new party?

[Answer] The MDB had a tradition in the political and social life of the country. We have a party with a library, something rare, particularly in South America. We have nearly three million volumes scattered throughout the country containing a political, economic and social analysis of the program. The party we are going to create will continue that tradition. It will take advantage of that experience. It is obvious that in view of the circumstances of the present time, we are going to put together a program adapted to those same circumstances. Our basic concern is the implantation of a democratic system. As long as we do not have democracy, we do not have the important thing. A political, economic and social program is realized through participation, with society being able to speak and demonstrate without fear of repressions. This is the principal point.

[Question] Who is putting together the program of the new party?

[Answer] They would be economists and sociologists coordinated by Professor Fernando Henrique de Cardoso, who is the alternate Senator of Sao Paulo; our colleague Rafael de Almeida Magalhaes; Professor Mangabeira Unger of the American University, who today is one of our advisers; Professor Jose Serra, also a professor on the international level, in addition to other sociologists, politicians and lawyers. We are already in an advanced stage in preparing the program and the manifesto through which we shall officially appear before the nation.

[Question] What about the social part?

[Answer] The social part, which refers to the unions and their autonomy, to the students, distribution of income, vertical and horizontal censorship, the great disparities existing in Brazil, the north and the northeast with respect to the south--a disparity between those who earn 400,000 cruzeiros and those who have a laughable wage is not found in democratic countries. We shall also defend the Brazilian economy against the infiltration of alien foreign capital. Some things which



concern us very much are the status of women, the neglected child, the students, the rural population, the effective extension of labor legislation, which usually does not extend to rural workers and unemployment insurance, to list only a few of the concerns of Brazilian society we are going to include in our program and in a lesser manner in the manifesto we shall issue.

[Question] When will that manifesto be issued?

[Answer] It is being prepared and will be issued after it is approved. We are in the phase of the founders of the party and they are acting as in the conventions, obeying the tradition of the party life of the country. They are the greatest strength of the party. Only after these preliminary actions can we expect approval of the law.

[Question] In addition to the sociologists, will the people be consulted?

[Answer] The consultations we shall make. feeling out the union leaders, and the students, will have to be quick, particularly because of the violence of the abolishment of parties. It is necessary that the party be created so as not to leave a vacuum; it is necessary that the opposition have some tools, among which is our party.

[Question] Will the MDB program be revitalized after its abolishment?

[Answer] Once more the spell has worked against the witch doctor. Violence and injustice, like a boomerang, have just killed those responsible for it. The MDB was the victim of a violence no country with even a halfway democratic responsibility can withstand, that is, the abolishment of an opposition by the government. If the government, with its maneuvers, and this appeared obvious, wanted to do away with the opposition, dismantle or break up the MDB, it was not successful.

[Question] Did it not manage to divide the opposition?

[Answer] Not even that. We want those who carry out a clearcut, determined opposition, without any equivocation, to remain in the party. That will greatly strengthen the purity of action of the party. I note that the large majority of the deputies and senators of the old party will remain in the new party and the vacancies which appear will be filled by new uncommitted forces, which we are already seeking for membership in the PMDB.

[Question] What political stance do you foresee for the PMDB?

[Answer] It will be the same, expanded, as that of the old MDB. We have the trust of society. We have cadres, we do not need to ask for help from other parties.

If they wish to come, that is good, even from ARENA. We have prefects, councilmen and state deputies throughout the country; we are in the majority in several states such as Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Our membership in the Federal Chamber is large, almost as large as that of the government. We do not have a majority in the Senate only because of the stratagem, the artifice, the brutality of the "bionic" senator. The political stance of the PMDB, I repeat, will be the same as that of the old MDB, expanded, which means a clearcut opposition. It is not a catastrophic opposition, a systematic opposition, but a courageous one, and our leaders have the trust of the people.

It is not because of the work of the MDB that the MDB is now issuing a warning. I brought the contribution of the opposition to the governments so that they would be attentive, so that they would make a self-evaluation. However, the president called upon the same ministers responsible for that situation and the crisis is there for all to see. The PMDB is a path of hope, of peaceful, not violent or explosive solution for that immense discontent, the desperation existing throughout the country.

[Question] What is your reaction to the description of your party as radical?

[Answer] In the first place, that criticism comes from our adversaries. They have the right to criticize but they are our adversaries. I ask: Why radical? Because we point out blunders, errors, that perverse economic model which is there, the problem of the Amazon Region; the daily problem with the homesteaders and many others? That is not being radical, that is being honest. That criticism of considering us radical does not come from society, does not come from elections. If this were our error, our attitude, we would not have the support of society, the support of elections. We would not have grown election after election, and that is the judgement that interests us. The position of the government against the name of the party is absurd, immoral, a childish thing. As much as possible, the party shows how radical the government is when it takes that position; it is treating us like enemies. We are as Brazilian as they are. We have our platform and we submit to the judgement of the nation, to elections. We want elections for the presidency of the republic. Why do they not have them? We want them for the governors of the states. Therefore, the one who has become radicalized is precisely the government.

[Question] What would be the strength of the PMDB in the country?

[Answer] I can say that more than 20 senators, who represent majorities in their respective states, have already made a commitment to the PMDB. We will have the majority of the deputies of the Chamber, from 90 to 100. The same thing in the Legislative Assemblies. We are the only party which has visible candidates for state governments, and great leaders. We have Pedro Simon in Rio Grande do Sul, for example. In Santa Catarina we have two good people--I do not wish to give their names

because it is their decision. In Parana, we have two candidates, also with large popular following: Senator Jose Richa and our former leader, Alencar Furtado, who had been cassated. In Sao Paulo, we have two senators: Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia.

[Question] What solution would you propose for the country today?

[Answer] The great solution is the constituent assembly, which would be devoted to hearing the voice of society and the people, who through a campaign would accredit their representatives according to their political, economic and social ideas for the normality of the democratic life of the country, primarily for the preparation of the principal documents, beginning with the constitution. To listen to the voice of the people, to act in keeping with their express authorization, that is democracy. The constituent power supposedly deriving from the National Congress, that is not the constituent assembly, nor do we, for example, have that power. We were not elected to make a constitution but as deputies and senators. The basic step for political pacification of the nation is the convocation of a National Constituent Assembly.

[Question] Deputy, the PMDB is being made up of liberals and of the left. Can we continue to consider it as an opposition front like the old MDB?

[Answer] There will always be differences among colleagues with similar ideas but who are all united by the cement of certain basic ideas, which will be those consubstantiated in the program and summarized in the manifesto. This will be the future party and it does not frighten us. On the contrary, that which is judged to be the instability of a democracy or of a party, is its stability. Struggle, apparent conflicts, inner clashes, really cause those differences to be explicit and make it possible to move toward a consensus without pretenses, without coercions, without impositions. This is what happens in a democracy. There are many people who speak of democracy as a laxative or as castor oil. It is necessary to understand that democracy has to co-exist with strikes, student demonstrations, parades. What appears to be rioting and instability is a way of seeking an order in which there is consent and understanding, not an order imposed from above on those below by violent methods or means.

[Question] What is the basic difference between your party and that of Senator Tancredo Neves?

[Answer] I do not know the program of the party being organized by Senator Tancredo Neves and Deputy Magalhaes Pinto. A party is judged by its program. I am satisfied with the announcement that it will be an opposition party. Being a party of true opposition, we shall have all the conditions for understanding each other. This happens in other

democracies. Similar parties can agree and even enter into coalitions for electoral purposes. Our desire is to maintain a relationship with opposition parties without problems which could favor the government and arbitrariness. We are going to wait for the development of events and react, or act, in keeping with them.

[Question] Do you feel some reservations about former governor Miguel Arraes in your party?

[Answer] Obviously, with respect to me, former governor Miguel Arraes and our colleagues who are leaders in the party, there is no unanimity of opinions within the party. There are those who agree with his ideas and there are those who do not accept them. We have a very great experience with coexistence in the MDB.

We had colleagues with very different ideas with respect to strategy and tactics in the party. However, in the great struggles, we remained together. That will be no great difficulty because Governor Arraes is very clearheaded and has had experience in suffering and observing on an international level. He views possible differences about his ideas as a very natural democratic happening.

[Question] Will São Paulo play a role on the national political scene with a strong party there?

[Answer] I would not say "play a role." I mean to say that we already have an extraordinarily strong party as never before in São Paulo. No party has had the drive that we have. It is enough to say that we elected Senator Franco Montoro with a great majority, which reached 80 percent in the large centers. We have two-thirds of the assembly. We elected the prefects of the largest cities: Campinas, ABC, Osasco and so forth. This shows that the PMDB will continue as a great party.

[Question] How do you view the organization of the working class?

[Answer] It has been having an autonomous and independent presence in the economic and social life of Brazil. As far as creating a party or joining directly with a party is concerned, there is no doubt that it has that right. However, it will have the difficulties that exist in other countries. A party does not always conciliate itself with the function of a union. It is always important that the workers defend their prerogatives and positions.

[Question] Some legislators of the MDB itself accuse you of being a theoretical rather than a practical politician. How would you answer that?



[Answer] I do not believe that is a valid criticism, if it does exist. I cannot believe it is true because I have just been elected unanimously, by acclamation. There was a demonstration for me in the last MDB convention which no public man in Brazil ever had in terms of a national convention. I received a standing ovation of more than 5 minutes. The fact that I remained at the head of the party for all those years demonstrates that although there may have been discordant voices, we are linked, adapted to our members, and more than that, to society itself. We not only have the trust of our membership but of the nation itself at the polls, because the nation has voted in the majority for the MDB. We won the last elections by more than 5 million votes.

Samuel Sarno: That the Rank and File Will Define the Government Party.

When he was a federal deputy from the UDN, Jose Sarney defended a nationalist position with respect to Brazilian problems. He was the governor of Maranhao, elected with a majority of votes over his opponent, former deputy Renato Archer, unprecedented in the political history of the state. Today at 49, Sarney is a professional writer and newsman. He arrived at the Senate in 1970 and was reelected last year. The present president of ARENA, he was asked by President Joao Figueiredo to outline the letter of principles and the program of the future government party, to coordinate its organization, and, in short, to head it.

The president of ARENA, Senator Jose Sarney, declared that the future party of support to the government will be the only one capable of insuring the survival of middle class values and he guaranteed that the ideological path of the new party will be the result of a widespread discussion among its members. "We wish to make a party that will exercise internal democracy. Therefore, we are going to discuss our problems, statutes, program, name, everything, openly so as to find a party consensus at all levels: municipal, state and national," he declared.

[Question] What is the ideological path to be followed by the future government party?

[Answer] I cannot state what the ideological path will be that will unite our forces. What I can say is that each one of us in that party, in a democratic manner, should have a proposal to be discussed by the majority of our fellow party members.

Mine will be the one I have repeated so many times: a party of the center, without an ideological burden, determined to resolve social problems. We must fight so that our institutions are strong and powerful, and since that is the will of the people, capable of insuring individual freedoms, the republican system, a pluralist and open society and a social justice within the law, that will guarantee



everyone in society a decent life. A fair distribution of income, equality in regional treatment, coexistence without hate, a more effective participation by all and permanent vigilance so that freedom is not crushed by the myth of a utopian equality, must be the foundation of our political militancy. We must never accept a collective form of government, never compromise with nihilism and never accept the extremes of the right or the left.

The law of the 21st Century should be a law that will manage to overcome the concerns of the 19th and 20th Centuries. It must govern less and provide more, in short, individual freedom and social welfare.

[Question] Do you believe that just as it is now, but weeded out, the future segment of ARENA will be able to follow a program line without major problems?

[Answer] I believe that the party reorganization is going to make a complete change in the type of political relationships, not only in the area of government, but in the area of the opposition as well. As far as I am concerned, the doctrine and the program should be the great instrument for the unity and mobilization of our forces. Politics is dynamic, facts and society change every hour. In politics, whoever remains a prisoner of the past turns into a pillar of salt. As far as I am concerned, I believe that we are going to be an example of a party which is going to prepare to act in the new times.

[Question] Why is the fractional party slate needed?

[Answer] Everyone forgets that the fractional party slate was defended and suggested in Brazil by one of the purest and most idealistic men we ever had: Raul Pila. Up to now it has been an instrument which separated the parties and prevented them from consolidating. From here on, together with the multiparty system, it will be an instrument for the defense of minorities against the dominance of the majorities. We share the view that the best operational definition of democracy is that which says that it is a system of the majority which respects the rights of the minority. It is the so-called "esprit de minorite."

We accept that the opposition enter into coalitions, within legal restrictions, but we do not want those who share the same ideas to share the same party.

That discussion is impassioned and many times the arguments are placed in the context of state positions and not in the context of democratization.

[Question] Without that provision, would not the party be much more loyal to its ideas and more representative of the voters?

[Answer] The fractional party slate deals with persons and not ideas. The ideas will be the same. What it does is allow persons who want to execute ideas better to assume positions.

[Question] What steps are being taken for the formation of the party within the federal and state framework?

[Answer] We want to organize a party which will exercise internal democracy with neither surveillance nor tutelage. Thus, we are going to hold discussions at all levels: municipal, state and national, on our problems. Program, statutes, name, everything will be openly debated so as to reach a consensus. We are now forming a great commission which will be responsible for the first steps. We are not in a hurry to have firm foundations. This does not mean that haste is the enemy of perfection, however, there is the certainty that perfection does not exist in politics and haste could lead to solutions that are not legitimate.

[Question] Is the party, in your opinion, ready to compete in a conflict under the present system; proportional vote for instance, or would it lose much of its numerical advantage?

[Answer] Not only is the party ready to compete in a conflict under the present system, but, as it proved under that proportional system, it has a majority in both houses of Congress.

[Question] Is one who is a member of ARENA today the government supporter of tomorrow? Does he consider himself a representative of the PD, for example?

[Answer] To be in the government because of his party is a political position which must be defended and respected. A democratic government is not only one which makes decisions of power but one which is made up of the democratic opposition, various segments of society, the legitimate interests represented in society. The government-opposition dichotomy in a sense that the former appoints and the latter fights it, is an anachronism of the 19th Century. We are all government. We are all a part of the ruler and the ruled, as Duguit said. The world is made up of those who give orders and those who obey, however, all give orders and all obey.

We do not have a government supporter of tomorrow. We shall have a loyal and willing solidarity between the government and its party, responsible for order, for development and for the future of the country in coming years.

[Question] How do you imagine, more directly, the participation of your party in government? You say that it (the PD) will be the government itself. Will there be, therefore, the need for a ministerial reform? Are there enough members of ARENA in the key posts of the administration?

[Answer] I believe that in a legitimate party system there is no separation between the government and the party. The party must be loyal to its government and it must be loyal to its party. They are the two faces of the same coin. The policies of the government will originate in the party and government decisions will be adopted within the party because the party and the government will be the same thing with only one ideal and only one objective.

With fluctuations in the party system, participation of this or that person will be irrelevant. All those in government should be loyal to their party, its programs, its doctrines and its plans of action.

[Question] What position will the future party have with respect to the middle class?

[Answer] Ambassador Roberto Campos said once that the Brazilian middle class is the best middle class in the world. It is true. Our middle class ran Brazil at the time of transition. From it there came the cadres which gave it the historical position of the present. The middle class is undoubtedly the one which, bearing the marks of the climb, bearing the scars of those who have been in a lower status, has the vision of those who aspire to climb higher. Actually, the middle class is not a class, it is the largest bridge of society across which we all expect to pass. The totalitarian regimes of the left hate the middle class because they believe that it is the guardian of bourgeois privilege.

Our party shall be the only one capable of insuring the survival of middle class values. Note that those who fight us want a society with only one class, or without a class; or there are those who want no one to reach the peak of the pyramid. We shall not have any commitments with those who are on top--the world of the exploiters--nor with the anarchists of the lower regions, who desire civil disobedience, the dissolution of society, violence and chaos.

[Question] Will the program contemplate some position with respect to the rural middle class?

[Answer] The rural middle class is a part of the middle class. It is the one most responsible for the primary sector [agriculture]. What is the rural middle class? Is it that which produces without being a latifundium? Is it that which is the small rural business? However, it is the ideal thing for the rural area and we must fight so that all those who work the land can be the owners of the land.

[Question] On the subject of land, what position will the future government party have?

[Answer] The Land Statute is an excellent law. It brings about a democratic, human and fair agrarian reform. A party which desires social peace must take into consideration that a book such as Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" must never be written here based on any experience of ours.

[Question] Since the base of ARENA is rural, will the future party also be rural?

[Answer] The base of our party is not rural. However, that sector should have a very great priority. It represents the salvation of humanity. Whoever speaks of the rural sector speaks of nature, speaks of the preservation of the environment, speaks of saving humanity. This sector should be the concern, not only of a party, but of everyone.

[Question] What will be the name of the party?

[Answer] A democratic party must have its name chosen democratically at all its levels. The name must not be a commercial trademark, but an expression of the party program, its ideas, its action. This being so, it must be chosen with an eye to the future and not to the present.

Our party is going to be a democratic party in the exercise of internal democracy. It will not have owners or privileged persons because as far as it is concerned, the only owner is Brazil and the only privileged persons will be the Brazilian people, as we achieve the ideal of social welfare.

#### A Labor Movement Without the Errors of the Past

The Gaucho engineer, Leonel Brizola, was the prefect of Porto Alegre, governor of Rio Grande do Sul and a federal deputy from Rio de Janeiro. After the resignation of Janio Quadros in 1961, he headed the campaign for the candidacy of Joao Goulart. Then he joined the groups located at the left of the Goulart Government. After the 1964 Revolution his political rights were cassated. He sought asylum in Uruguay, which finally expelled him. After amnesty he returned to Brazil to reorganize the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party].



"The reorganization of the PTB will be very easy," and this is the way former governor Leonel Brizola justifies that demonstration of confidence: "The labor movement is in the memory of our people and it is a politico-social and even a cultural reality."

However, the PTB he sees rising again is not exactly the same as that of the old days. It is a labor movement purged of the errors of origins. "In this new phase of the labor movement," says Brizola, "we are going to make a critical analysis of the past, taking from that past everything that is positive and good, studying all the negative aspects and distortions so as to draw the pertinent lessons from them. It is a permanent effort in the sense of assimilating the new times."

As for the lack of a vigorous legislative support, Brizola is not concerned. "The great Judgement Day will be the elections," he declared.

[Question] You announced your decision to form the PTB with or without the 48 legislators. How do you see the future of the PTB?

[Answer] The idea of promoting the resurgence of the labor movement is an old one. We debated and discussed for some time and now we are on the way to accomplishment, pursuant to the law, which although it is a very restrictive legislation, allows us to create a party. We believe that the labor movement is a reality which lasted all those years. Like a Brazil covered with ashes, as soon as the winds of freedom begin to blow, it rises. We know that the labor movement is in the memory of our people and it becomes a politico-social and even cultural reality. We believe that for us it will be relatively easy, although hard work, to reorganize the party. We believe that the PTB remains because it was very deep-rooted in the minds and memories of the people. In the past it was a sort of backbone of the social struggles and that is where it remains. That period demonstrates very well the essentially democratic nature of the labor movement. The labor movement does not exist without democracy. This means that authoritarianism is a climate that does not provide even the minimum conditions for survival. It is true that we would like to have a greater legislative support. We have not obtained it up to now. This, at any rate, does not prevent us from organizing the party because the minimum presence of 48 legislators in its creation only affects it operationally. Very well, even if we do not obtain that legislative support, the great Judgement Day will be the next elections. Of that have no doubt.



[Question] When you speak of the upcoming elections, you refer to 1982, or do you consider the possibility that the municipal elections of 1980 will not be postponed?

[Answer] We adopted the principle that the more elections the better. Therefore, we are always against the cancellation or postponement of them. If the municipal elections take place, better for us. The PTB will compete. And we are sure that we shall be present in those elections. Essentially, however, the elections for which we are preparing to compete will be those in 1982; the elections for Congress, Assemblies and state governors. The PTB intends to compete in those elections with its own candidates in all the elections which take place. We shall not be a supporting force for anyone.

[Question] Does that mean that the PTB does not intend to enter into a coalition with any other party?

[Answer] Essentially, no. Perhaps there could be a special case, however, the rule, the general orientation, arrived at through a consensus among all of us, is that the PTB will compete with its own candidates everywhere as a requirement of that first phase.

[Question] Is that to test your electoral strength?

[Answer] Not only to test it but in order to exist. Before we can have a more consolidated structure we must have an idea of our status in the states and municipalities. If we were to support candidates from other parties, we would be functioning only as an auxiliary force, something which is not suitable.

[Question] Parties have been like rivers with a temporary course in Brazil. How do you propose to make the PTB into a river with a permanent course?

[Answer] The PTB had an empirical development in the years prior to 1964. It had great mass movements but with great distortions and even a lack of identity. It was a historical circumstance, a condition of the times. Those 15 years having gone by, it remained in the memories of the people and that is why we intend to take up that cause again. And what remained in the memory of the people were the social struggles of the past, represented by the PTB, represented by what Vargas meant to the masses, and finally, the tragedy of the famous letter-will.

After more than 40 years of Franco rule in Spain, parties are beginning to appear after democratization. It is interesting to note that the Spanish Socialist Party appeared with practically the same

percentage it had before the Civil War; the Communist Party also. Just now there was a war of liberation against the dictatorship of Somoza in Nicaragua. The people needed to unite against a bloody, oppressive dictatorship which lasted many years. They organized the Sandinist Front, invoking the name of a man, a name which lasted for more than 40 years as a symbol of unity, which means an appeal to the national memory, and so on. I am also sure that all this memory exists among the young of our population. It appears unbelievable but it is true. When I speak to groups of the young, it is only when concluding that I make a differentiation. There are the youth of the middle class for instance, who essentially occupy the most spaces in the universities, who have a very confused memory. That does not happen with all the young groups of the humble classes, of the working classes, the common people. They know. A contingent of working youth may arrive and ask them if they know who Getulio Vargas was. They know. They also know of the letter-will. They remember many things because they heard them from their elders.

[Question] What role have you felt that the memory of Vargas has played in that collective memory?

[Answer] I believe that, naturally, it is a slightly nebulous memory, but that he is present among the popular classes as the figure of a man who was the friend and protector of the workers, a man who legislated for the workers. Despite the fact that it is a controversial question in intellectual and university circles, and particularly in some areas of the left, this is not what the people remember. In the memory of the people remained the Vargas who ended his life fighting. He was not a dictator, a man of the rural oligarchies, a politician of the ruling classes or a man who was inspired by aspects of fascist labor legislation, as it is in vogue to say today. The fact is that in the latter part of his life he was characterized by his fight against international economic groups, imperialist governments and, above all, against the most retrograde and conservative groups in Brazilian life. And at that time he had the popular and working classes at his side. Therefore, this says clearly for me that Vargas could have had all those errors and defects but the fact is that the Brazilian people, through the popular classes, consider him a benefactor. That describes Vargas a little, and I believe that the memory of him is there.

[Question] It has been 15 years since the PTB was abolished by Institutional Act No 2 and 25 years since Vargas died. Would you say that the PTB is once more taking up the program and causes represented by Vargas when he died?

[Answer] In that new phase of the labor movement, we are going to make a critical analysis of the past, taking from that past everything it had that was positive and good and studying all the negative aspects and distortions so as to draw the necessary lessons from them. On the other hand, it is a permanent effort in the sense of assimilating the new times. We believe that Vargas truly symbolized the entire social movement in Brazilian life.

[Question] Does that mean that the role of the PTB in the electoral campaign is to rekindle that memory, organize that memory?

[Answer] The great role of the PTB shall be that of reappearing with clearer definitions, assuming clearer positions with respect to its doctrine and its struggle. Naturally, based on those principles which today are more defined, we shall make a national proposal, which will be our program. It shall be a proposal which will represent an advance that will be neither below our social vigor nor above what our condition can assimilate. We are trying to make this program represent a real advance in this phase, but that program should be compatible, absorbed and understood because only thus can its accomplishment be possible.

[Question] How do you intend to bring about that consensus uniformly?

[Answer] Obviously, at the beginning, the party is not going to be the party of our dreams. We have many problems to overcome. We are going to have many heterogeneous situations but we shall try for a little bit of homogeneity. At first it will not be the party of our dreams. We will have many problems in matters of organization, in the training of cadres, in the study of alternative solutions. However, we will have congresses and conventions, possibly every 2 years, and we will be advancing with our program. The party is born with the intention of becoming, of establishing itself as a permanent national institution. We want the PTB to last 30, 50, 80 or 100 years. It must contain within itself the means for its own rejuvenation. The principles will remain the same. Although the PTB, we of the worker movement, do not attribute special emphasis to theoretical debate because interminable discussions at the academic level, all the attempts to bring universal culture to our circles, all that leads to divisions, to fragmentation; it leads to the creation of a thousand factions and above all, it lends itself greatly to pharisaism. Many pharisees hide behind ideology. It is precisely on specific questions that we shall try to establish our authenticity. This does not mean that it represents a program of government. It is a program for a specific time. For example, we do not accept any proposal for development which does not establish priorities for the conditions of underprivileged people. The reason for this is that we do not accept that there exist in a country of 8.5 million square kilometers, millions of people who live on the skirts

of mountains and in swamps, illegally disputing two square meters in order to live. Moreover, as far as children are concerned, that is our priority among all priorities. That is very different than theoretical discussion which can lend itself to a thousand digressions, because you can put anything down on paper or say anything into a microphone. Now, faced with specific situations, the truth will out. And it is natural that in this way we can establish our authenticity instead of through the elite's attempts to establish themselves theoretically. It is obvious that in order to resolve the situation to which we refer we cannot do it with aspirins or with charity, one has to shake the structures in order to accomplish something.

[Question] There is a specific situation at this time. The increase of more than 50 percent in the price of gasoline, which took place days ago. What is the PTB solution?

[Answer] As I said a short while ago, the PTB is a movement being organized. We are still a great discussion, a debate. We do not yet have the organization that will enable us to assume a position with respect to the type of problem such as the one you just mentioned. I can give you my personal point of view. I believe that the problem fits within a certain context. That context reveals to us the failure to which the existing authoritarian government has led. They are discredited methods and processes. No one believes in those types of methods any more. Therefore, the fuel crisis represents its most serious impasse for Brazil. It is so serious, so serious that I am sure that we Brazilians have not yet noted how serious it is.

[Question] The ABC is a very important labor nucleus. How will the PTB enter that new group of Brazilian workers?

[Answer] In that overall group of national labor there are areas in different stages. Naturally, the PTB will seek to enter into all of them. We are at this time establishing discussions and we are dovetailing, approaching, meshing with many areas of union and labor life. This case of the ABC is a more complex case and the most advanced and organized segment of the Brazilian workers, and it is a reality which the party is trying to assimilate. We, in our view of Brazilian reality, believe that here in Brazil we have a great nation of the Third World, almost an India, but also an industrialized nation. This also calls for us to have a democratic and pluralist view of our development and also of our search for a democratic socialism.

[Question] What about the foreign debt?

[Answer] I am going to utter my personal opinion on the subject briefly. I believe that it is one of the most serious factors of our dependence. A country is not dependent because it owes, provided that it is within a situation of development and fulfillment of its



commitments. It is a matter of having asked for loans that it can repay, and of those loans having been well used. But such is not the Brazilian case. Brazil has that foreign debt linked to the problem of its balance of payments. And the balance of payments is linked to the problem of petroleum. Therefore, that could be the other impasse. How far will we go with those two components of the Brazilian crisis? Within a short while, I believe, we shall be owing \$100 billion, at the rate we are going.

[Question] Ideologically, how does the PTB stand?

[Answer] We consider ourselves a party of the left because our idea is one of democracy, of freedom. The labor movement only exists in a climate of democracy. We advocate changes in society which place us to the left. Therefore, our position on the left implies a democratic viewpoint. We seek socialism in freedom. We believe that democracy belongs to the people, the great majorities; that it is the opposite of authoritarianism which is an instrument of minorities.

[Question] You have said that your opinion of the Brazilian situation is not catastrophic. What would be the idea of catastrophic?

[Answer] I do not refer to factions. I refer to persons, who really make up factions. I believe that there are two factions which cultivate that catastrophic viewpoint: one is that of the liberals, who have a viewpoint that only the liberals can resolve the problems of Brazil by means of an electoral victory which would place them in government. As far as certain leftist sectors are concerned, and we are speaking with authority because we are of the left, they cultivate the idea that only a more radical and more violent change, or better still, more radical and more rapid, can resolve those problems. We are not unaware of the gravity of those impasses, of the crisis and the difficulties that Brazil is undergoing. We believe that we shall overcome that period, but we shall be coexisting with those difficulties rather than really resolving them.

The national mind set created in our country is essentially characterized by not believing any more in elitist authoritarian processes. Therefore, we believe that by opening up that society, bringing about the collaboration of that society, that is, with democracy, we shall arrive at the solution of those problems. I also believe that all difficulties, those impasses and the crisis itself, instead of being a factor for encouraging retrogressions, will come to stimulate the process of democratization.



[Question] Do you believe that the alliance of the so-called nonaligned liberals of the MDB with the "authentic" and leftists of the MDB itself has a future?

[Answer] I believe that such a policy would have a future when the MDB has a monopoly of the opposition. Now, however, I am convinced that this type of policy makes no sense because the Brazilian people are now going to have other options, and particularly because that problem will be discussed by public opinion. In my opinion, those factions of the left are going to pay very dearly for that position, for that mistake, which I believe may even be assumed in good faith.

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CSO: 3001

PROBLEMS, CRITICISMS REGARDING NUCLEAR ACCORD'S IMPLEMENTATION VIEWED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Nov 79 p 1 Special Supplement

[Article by David Simon: "Our Nuclear Agreement: A Synthesis"]

[Text] 1. A methodical, daring and unusual mechanism of cooperation between Brazil and a partner, at that time unidentified, was conceived by the CBTN (Brazilian Nuclear Technology Company) at the end of 1973. Careful and extensive support documentation was prepared under the generic title "Basic Documents--CBTN," covering the subjects which would be the object of future negotiations. Preliminary contacts, with a view only to sounding out the receptivity to our intentions, were initiated with France, the FRG and the United States, under the previous administration, but there was only one positive response: the FRG. Those who had access to the basic CBTN documentation and who participated in the negotiations which resulted in the Brasilia Protocol (September 1974) can judge what was achieved in comparison to what was sought, by both parties, as well as the motives for the concessions made.

2. The Brasilia Protocol was followed by a more in-depth period of negotiations which resulted in the signing of the Agreement, in June of 1975, incorporating some other negotiated achievements. We find in the text which was finally approved the clear intentions for the transfer of technology and independence in the nuclear fuel cycle, that is, the mining of uranium, processing, conversion, enrichment, manufacturing, and reprocessing. That initial effort, these objectives and the creation of Nuclebras, succeeding the CBTN, were in fact, positive and encouraging. Circumstances after June 1975, however, brought new facts into the nuclear question:

(I) the international repercussions to the nuclear explosion of India and the resulting pressures, at the level of new demands for safe guards;

(II) the realization of the extreme increase in the number of nuclear plants and the significant increase in Brazil's estimated electric potential;

Some of the problems which we faced in the implementation of the Agreement, indicated in this article, resulted from a reluctance to recognize these

new circumstances in time. This would only add new problems, reducing the positive aspects of the Agreement, causing financial burdens which the country might not be able to bear and creating a pole of open opposition in the national energy and scientific sectors.

3. With the exception of a small number of exports--found mainly among the nucleocrats--there is almost unanimity within the community of energy scientists and technologists in regard to a list of critical considerations related to the FRC-Brazilian Nuclear Agreement. Briefly, the following points are raised by most of the critics:

(I) due to the great difference in cost between the nuclear and hydroelectric plants and since the latter are available until the turn of the century there is no urgent need, up to 1990, to implement the program for the installation of nuclear plants in accordance with the Agreement and, from a broader view, in accordance with other Nuclebras documents;

(II) strictly economic criteria make the installation of plants to reprocess irradiated nuclear fuel inadvisable;

(III) there is no consensus in the international nuclear industry regarding an adequate long-term solution for the processing, disposal and guarding of the highly radioactive wastes produced by the nuclear plants;

(IV) the institutionalized collaboration of the national scientific community--scientists and research institutions--is necessary, especially in the most relevant nuclear questions as, for example, the transfer of technology under the "know-why" concept and not only the "know-how" concept of the technicians;

(V) the collapse of the world rhythm of orders for nuclear plants, which appeared around 1975, and still continues today, is a symptom of the confidence crisis on the part of the purchasing companies;

(VI) the technology of uranium enrichment by the "jet-nozzle" process could become technically or economically unfeasible on an industrial scale, this would compromise the desired independence in the nuclear fuel cycle: one of the pillars of the Agreement;

(VII) there are indications that the provisions in the agreements with Nuclebras subsidiaries' shareholders require review;

(VIII) there is a breakdown in the schedule for the nationalization of equipment in the plants, with the virtual exclusion, through the end of this process, of the turbogenerator sector, which would continue to be imported from the FRG;

(IX) the CNEN (National Nuclear Energy Commission, the regulating and licensing agency) on one side and Nuclebras and Eletrobras (the promoting and constructing agencies, respectively) on the other frequently have

conflicting responsibilities; therefore, the CNEN should answer to an authority different from that with jurisdiction over Eletrobras and Nuclebras.

4. Over the last 5 years we have had, among others, the responsibility of giving speeches to various segments of society interested in the energy problem, in general, and nuclear energy in particular: professionals from the energy sector; congressmen from the specialized committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate; militarymen from the war colleges of the three branches; scientists; students in the Superior War College; and university students. We noted that the first four topics listed above awakened great interest among these people and for this reason we are going to present some considerations in regard to them.

5. In the middle of 1974, period of the first talks which would result in the Agreement, the unit investment cost for a nuclear plant was \$500 per KW, by July 1976, the time of the signing of the contracts with KWU, the unit cost was estimated at \$1,300 per KW. At present the estimated costs for Angra 2/3 are on the order of \$2,000 per KW. It is clear that these increases include the impact of domestic and foreign inflation and, in addition, a perhaps unbearable surcharge. But we shall see.

6. Lets compare the costs of Angra 2/3 with those of an equivalent hydroelectric project which is now available on the upper Parana. This alternative hydroelectric plant would have a capacity of 3,400 KW, would cost \$800 per KW and would annually generate the same amount of energy as the Angra 2/3 complex. To build the Angra 2/3 plants \$5 billion will be spent, that is, \$2,000 per KW x 2 x 1,250,000 KW; the equivalent hydroelectric plant would cost \$2.7 billion, that is, 3,400,000 KW x \$800 per KW. In addition to this in order to generate energy throughout its useful life, the Angra 2/3 plants will consume \$4 billion (in fuel) more, while the fuel for the hydroelectric plant, that is, the flow of the river, would cost nothing throughout its useful life.

7. In summary, the additional amount which the country is investing by opting for Angra 2 and 3 instead of a hydroelectric equivalent, is \$2.3 billion over the short run, that is, during construction, and \$6.3 billion over the total period of construction and operation. Equally important is to indicate that while 50 percent of the charges for Angra 2 and 3 will be paid in German marks, the cost of the hydroelectric plant would be almost totally covered in cruzeiros. The impact of this surcharge will perhaps be an unbearable burden for a country which is experiencing serious problems of domestic inflation and an unfavorable balance in foreign trade.

8. Now lets look at the consequences of reprocessing irradiated fuel and the handling and disposal of nuclear wastes. Until a short time ago, the line between the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and for military uses was very clear and generally accepted. Significant programs for the construction of nuclear plants bloomed--without restrictions of any type--in various countries which did not have nuclear weapons, such as Spain, Italy, Japan, Canada, the FRG, Switzerland, Sweden, India and Pakistan, among

others. With the explosion of a nuclear device in India in May 1974, there occurred a radical change in attitude, concept and tolerance in international political positions. A new order (more precise, disorder) of thinking arose in the international arena, especially among the so-called "nuclear states." Conferences, seminars and multi- and binational discussions proliferated. An attempt was made, without apparent success, to resolve the conflict between the commercial interests of some and the horizontal nuclear nonproliferation principles of others. In the case of our agreement, for example, Brazil and the FRG, due to the atypical international situation, were forced to accept additional safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency after having signed the country-to-country agreement.

9. It seems to us that the Brazilian nuclear program will inevitably be a "study case" in the psychosocial field. Local communities, regional, state and federal administrators, scientific communities, and ecological study groups are becoming aware of the risks associated with the exploitation of nuclear energy, and at the same time they keep up to date on related world events. In this case a dialog should be set up with a public sensitized to the pollution of rivers and lakes, to the petroleum spots on the beaches, to the bad odor resulting from the manufacture of cellulose, ad nauseam. It is a matter of explaining to this very unreceptive population the reasonableness of solutions involving, for example, the storage of atomic wastes or the location of a reprocessing plant itself in their municipio. Competence and a great deal of work in persuasion will be necessary to discover solutions which provide for the rights of the present population and, it is good not to forget, which will take into account the rights of the next 30 or 50 generations which, though directly affected, cannot obviously influence the decisions we make today.

10. Finally, let's look at the fourth topic cited at the beginning of our article in regard to the collaboration of the national scientific community, especially on the relevant nuclear questions. It seems reasonable to us to propose for the consideration of the appropriate governmental sectors a change of existing attitudes and preconceptions. Brazilian scientists and technicians will certainly be willing to heed a government call to cooperation in the analysis of strategic and crucial national problems, such as, the reprocessing of used nuclear fuels, the storage and guarding of plutonium and the highly radioactive wastes and the most adequate mechanisms for an effective transfer of nuclear technology.

11. In conclusion, we would say that the nuclear question, due to involving political, military and scientific facets, in addition to technological aspects, is intrinsically much more complex than a typical industrial enterprise which our administrators were and are accustomed to dealing with. Thus, the nuclear question requires a balanced, harmonious and, above all, competent situation.



## BRAZIL

### INTERVIEW WITH MINES AND ENERGY MINISTER CESAR CALS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 1 Dec 79 pp 142, 144

[Interview with Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals by Haroldo Hollanda of MANCHETE; date and place not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with MANCHETE, Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals explained his actions as the chief of that important ministry. He defended the state monopoly, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], saying that it is responsible for guaranteeing a supply of a million barrels of petroleum daily and for the nuclear agreement with Germany, saying that it intends to install eight powerplants and transfer the complete fuel cycle technology to Brazil. He announced important changes in the hydro-electric sector and in the mining area, concluding by saying that he is strictly complying with the guidelines received from President Figueiredo.

[Question] How have you been operating as chief of the Ministry of Mines and Energy?

[Answer] It is really very difficult for the minister of mines and energy to perform the functions for which he is fully responsible.

When President Figueiredo asked me to be his minister of mines and energy, he gave me as my main responsibility the reduction in the dependency of the country on foreign petroleum. After the 1973 crisis, Brazil managed to find, within its energy potentials, viable solutions in terms of technology we already controlled, such as that of hydro-electricity and petroleum. Even so, however, President Geisel with his vision as a statesman, tried to make and establish a nuclear agreement. In doing this he demonstrated the need we had to diversify the sources of energy supplies of the country in the future. More

than 6 years after the crisis, we saw that it was not suitable to think of petroleum independence. The energy plan I have just presented to the country is completely revolutionary, destined to make changes in all the planning of the various sectors which make up the field of energy in the country. When I was sworn in by the Senate, I said that the energy plan proposed by us was so revolutionary in its concepts that it should be discussed in depth by the entire nation, and that it would only be put into effect if it won national support. In the field of petroleum, we entrusted the majority of available resources to PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation]. We restricted PETROBRAS activities in each and every parallel activity such as the field of fertilizers. The main activity of PETROBRAS today is petroleum exploration and production.

[Question] But you do acknowledge that there are opponents of the state petroleum monopoly?

[Answer] On many occasions when I had arguments about that monopoly, I always made it very clear that due to it the energy supplies of the country were assured. The nations of the Middle East prefer to negotiate with a state company rather than with private companies. The PETROBRAS monopoly assures us of a supply of a million barrels of petroleum per day. Even in those debates with persons who told me that they would never rest as long as they did not put an end to PETROBRAS, I asked what advantages would be forthcoming from such an action. I said that we were prepared to open all the area of Brazil, not only on land but on the continental shelf, to companies who were willing to carry out petroleum prospecting, not only those companies with experience, but also Brazilian companies without experience.

[Question] What price has PETROBRAS been paying for a barrel of petroleum?

[Answer] Because it is a state company, PETROBRAS buys a barrel of petroleum at an average price of \$22 at a time when that same barrel of petroleum is selling on the spot market for more than \$40 and there have been cases of sales at above \$50 per barrel.

[Question] What are the prospects with respect to national petroleum production?

[Answer] The Figueiredo government began with a daily petroleum production of 170,000 barrels. It promised that at the end of this administration in 1985 we would arrive at a production of 500,000 barrels daily.

## Brazilian Options in the Face Oil Price Increases

[Question] With the price of a barrel of petroleum on the world market at almost \$50, what energy option do you have to offer?

[Answer] Brazil is perhaps the only country in the free world which at this moment has a viable, workable energy plan, and thanks to our diversity, our continental size, our soil and our labor force, it has alternatives which can lead us to energy independence. Today, whoever has the energy, rules in the world much more so than the one who has the monetary power. This was made clear in a recent lecture I gave in Los Angeles in the United States during a convention promoted by the Universities of California and Arizona. The only two politicians who spoke in like manner were the minister of mines and energy of Brazil and the chairman of the Energy Committee of the U.S. Congress. The conclusion of the participants in that seminar was that Brazil has a defined energy policy, an energy plan, while the United States has not yet found the formula with which to emerge from the crisis in which the world finds itself.

[Question] What are the basic lines of that energy plan?

[Answer] The first one is an increase in national production of petroleum. The second, is energy conservation measures and the substitution of other energy products for petroleum byproducts. Economy measures for diesel oil and gasoline are more the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation with the support of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. With respect to fuel oil, it is more in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, but with the support of the Ministry of Mines and Energy. In the line of substitution, our proposal is to substitute alcohol for gasoline. Mixing 20 percent alcohol and 80 percent gasoline, we have already reached the level attained by the entire area of alcohol producers in Brazil. We now enter into the area of hydrated ethyl alcohol and our program will be to achieve a production of 2,460,000 vehicles with motors fueled by hydrated alcohol in 1985. That substitution with alcohol should be the equivalent of 170,000 barrels of petroleum per day. In the coal sector, we should progress from four or five million tons at present production levels to more than 22 million tons in 1985. To do that, 42 new open pit mines should be opened. In the substitution for fuel oil, we intend to use solar energy in industrial preheating, in addition to coal and charcoal, and we are thinking also about methanol from wood and coal. We are also experimenting with the use of electric cars.

## Maximum Utilization of National Energy Sources

[Question] What about hydroelectric sources?

[Answer] The third line in the energy plan visualizes the maximum utilization of national energy sources with priority number one for electricity produced by waterpower. We have 25 million kilowatts in operation, of which 21 million are produced by waterpower, and we have 4 million kilowatts produced by thermoelectric plants. We intend to arrive at 1985 with more than 50 million kilowatts, doubling present installed capacity, and without any plant using petroleum derivatives. In the nuclear power sector, we expect to arrive at 1985 with 5 percent of our electrical power produced by nuclear powerplants, and at 1990 with 10 percent. In the field of coal, we are going to employ large amounts of manpower with the opening of new sources of employment. Coal will substitute for 170,000 barrels of petroleum daily in 1985. In the area of charcoal, we should arrive at 1985 with a reforestation of 800,000 hectares per year. These will be forests planted for energy purposes and for the transformation of wood into charcoal. With respect to shale, the Sao Mateus do Sul plant should go into full operation in 1984 with a yield equalling 25,000 barrels of oil [as published]. We are going to use solar energy to dry grain and fruit and for cooling and pumping. We are carrying out research for using the quantum of light in cells to generate electrical energy. We shall also try to use wind energy in isolated communities and use biogas from the fermentation of agricultural and animal wastes, producing methane gas to be used in the production of rural energy. We shall possibly also have the first pilot ocean powered powerplant in Brazil.

[Question] What will be the final result of all that effort?

[Answer] It will be to provide the country with the equivalent of from 900,000 to one million barrels of petroleum daily, extracted from national energy sources to face a consumption which in 1985 we estimate will be 1.5 million barrels per day.

[Question] How is the nuclear program being accomplished now?

[Answer] The Brazilian nuclear program is interesting and strange. When Brazil chose the German proposal--and it did so correctly--our government had in mind learning the technology of the atom. The subject was not established very clearly but there were those who saw in it only a supply of energy. It is necessary to remember that at that time we had already acquired the first nuclear powerplant, Angra I, bought from a North American company. However, Brazil opted for the German-Brazilian agreement in which it stipulated the purchase of eight German nuclear powerplants. It is obvious that there was a clearcut shift in the market. The transfer of technology dictates the schedule of the installation of the powerplants. We are going to install the nine plants we purchase. By that time, all the technology of the nuclear fuel cycle, ranging from prospecting for uranium, which we already know,



the concentration of uranium, uranium hexafluoride for which we already have our own technology although we are also obtaining another technology from France, to isotope enrichment, the manufacture of fuel elements and uranium reprocessing, will have been transferred to Brazil.

[Question] The story is being spread abroad that West Germany is using Brazil so as to be able to produce military nuclear devices through the nuclear agreement. What do you say about those stories?

[Answer] It is not true that the nuclear agreement is meant for military purposes. It is aimed at other objectives, all of a peaceful nature. Today Brazil has one of the greatest uranium reserves on the face of the earth. They are estimated at 193,800 tons at this time. However, the result of prospecting in 1979 has not yet been announced. Uranium enrichment is a technology which few countries have in their hands because very few countries have uranium. The price per ton of enriched uranium is \$1.3 million, while a ton of uranium concentrate is \$100,000. The price of a ton of iron ore is \$15. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance that Brazil learn the technique of uranium enrichment. Obviously there are the thermal yields and the yields of the enrichment process. We could take advantage of exports of enriched uranium produced with nuclear technology at highly profitable prices. Not many countries are interested in having Brazil learn that uranium enrichment technology.

[Question] Did the change in the focus of the electrical energy policy also cause differences?

[Answer] That is correct. It is a matter of a very large market. When we asked PETROBRAS to make its plan for 1995, and we have been discussing this since August, the orientation established was that the original ideas of planning large hydroelectric powerplants with large transmission lines should be modified. In exchange, we decided that priority be given to the construction of small and medium-sized reversible powerplants near consumption centers. By doing that we shall economize in transmission lines because Brazil is dependent on imports of nonferrous metals. That new policy to be put into effect will cause a complete change in the previous program in the electrical sector, which was based on great projects requiring large-scale transmission lines. Now we want to economize on them. As a result, smaller quantities of aluminum cables will be purchased. The electrical equipment market will be changed.

There Will Also be Changes in the Mining Policy Area

[Question] Were there changes in the mining sector also?



[Answer] Yes. Great changes are coming there. I decided to give great support to national private initiative there, limiting the action of state companies, seeking a number of incentives for national private enterprise and causing foreign capital to participate, although in a complementary fashion. Our efforts are aimed at having mining activity truly controlled by Brazilians.

[Question] Do you believe that you are carrying out the guidelines of the Figueiredo government?

[Answer] I am orienting my actions in keeping with the guidelines received from President Figueiredo. My only choice is to continue to work hard within the line of orientation I set for myself. I am complying with that which President Figueiredo ordered me to do. The subjects of which I speak here are subjects the president is learning about because they are directly related with national interests. I also believe that this is the position he expects from his minister of mines and energy. I cannot retreat, therefore, from the path I am following.

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CS0: 3001

## BRIEFS

ARREST OF UNION MEMBERS--Santiago, Chile, 12 Dec (AFP)--It has been reported that three Chilean union members whose organizations were dissolved by the military government were arrested by order of a special judge here today. The representative of the Federation of Retired Workers, Maria Teresa Carvajal; the president of the Mining Federation, Alamiro Guzman; and the president of the Federation of Textile Workers, Fernando Bobadilla, were arrested after the issuance of a judicial order of the interior ministry. The organizations headed by these leaders, along with other union groups accused of having Marxist principles, were dissolved by the government in October 1978. The interior ministry stated that the arrested persons made "false representations" since their unions are no longer legally recognized. [Text] [PY122022 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 12 Dec 79 PY]

LABOR WARNED AGAINST CONFLICTS--Santiago, Chile, 13 Dec (LATIN)--The government warned today that it will not allow labor conflict to disrupt public order or jeopardize the tranquillity of the country. This warning was voiced by the interior minister in view of the demonstrations staged in downtown Santiago recently by workers involved in conflicts with private enterprises. The official communique stated that "the problems which could appear in labor relations must be overcome in accordance with the procedures and steps provided for by the law, which has carefully supplied the appropriate, equitable mechanisms." The communique added: "The government will not return to defective methods which have been abandoned and will intervene in such conflicts whenever it believes it appropriate to do so. Therefore, these conflicts will not be allowed under any circumstances to disrupt public order or jeopardize the tranquillity to which all Chileans are entitled." Labor Minister Jose Pinera had recently stated that the government will not intervene in labor conflicts. He made this statement after workers leaders of a local industry declared a legal strike and requested Pinera's intervention to overcome the problem. [Text] [PY132334 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1937 GMT 13 Dec 79 PY]

LIGHT TREMOR RATTLES CAPITAL--Santiago, Chile, 13 Dec--A tremor registering 3 degrees on the 1-12 scale was recorded in Santiago today, but it did not cause any casualties or damage. The tremor was registered at 0136 local time (0436 GMT) with an epicenter 20 km south of Santiago, according to reports issued by the National University Geophysics and Seismology Department. [Text] [PY131742 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 13 Dec 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

## SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON AUXOLOGY HELD

## Development Report

FL130155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL

[Text] More than 600 Cuban and foreign delegates and guests to the plenary session of the second international congress on auxology gave prolonged applause when Dr Jose Jordan of Cuba finished reporting the results of the national research on growth and development--Cuba 1972-1974.

Dr Jordan concluded his report with a warning about the problems that may come up in the future in connection with the growth and development of our population. In this regard, he said it would be a mistake if we do not keep in mind that everything we are achieving in Cuba in the field of health could be lost later if we are not vigilant of another problem which could arise because, although malnutrition is disappearing, obesity could appear with all its problems of arteriosclerosis, cardiac diseases, and so forth. They restrict the productivity of man at a period of his life when he can offer the maximum to society.

## Auxology Congress Discussions

FL132021 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT  
13 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second international congress on auxology will continue today with the participation of the delegates in three symposiums and three round table discussions on various aspects of human growth and development. Some of the topics being taken up today are growth among preschool children, craniofacial growth during puberty and development of children suffering from chronic diseases.

A plenary session was held this morning to discuss critical phases in the development of the child. Professors (Tanner) from England, (Forner) from the United States, (Tariskowa) from Czechoslovakia and (Van Bierenjen) from Holland were this morning's speakers.

This afternoon more than 600 specialists in different branches of medicine and from 26 countries will discuss more than 40 topics dealing with human growth and development.

### Chronic Diseases Discussed

FL141904 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT  
14 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second international congress on auxology, which began meeting last Wednesday at the Palace of Conventions, devotes this morning's session to the growth and development of children suffering from chronic diseases. To discuss this topic famous specialists from Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, Turkey and Switzerland participated in three symposiums. There was also a round table discussion on development of athletes and a plenary session to discuss neuroendocrine factors in growth. This afternoon more than 20 topics will be examined and three scientific films will be shown. One Cuban film will deal with maternal lactation, one Belgian on psychomotor development and one Venezuelan on anthropometry.

### Congress Ends

FL151559 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second international congress on auxology will conclude this afternoon at the Palace of Conventions. Some 600 delegates representing our fatherland and some 25 countries have participated in the congress. Professor Jose R. Jordan, president of the congress, stated that the congress has been held in a harmonious atmosphere, that in addition to the excellent scientific research work noted, the stimulation of studies on human growth and development had born fruit and that auxology has finally arrived to the field of pediatrics to perform the important function it can provide.

Jordan announced that the first contacts for the creation of a regional auxology institution in Latin America have already been made. He added that this will come into being probably next year, following meetings between representatives from Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, among many other countries. The third international congress on auxology will be held in Brussels, Belgium, in September 1982.

CSO: 3010



## ACCEPTANCE TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT DISCUSSED

## Panamanian Paper's Support

FL121351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Panamanian evening paper LA REPUBLICA has rejected the arguments on geographic location used by some countries in opposing Cuba's candidacy to the UN Security Council, which is presently being disputed with Colombia. In a commentary written by (Griselda Lopez) the Isthmian paper states that for the first time this type of argument is being used stating that Cuba should not be on the council because the other Latin American delegate is Jamaica, and are both in the same region. LA REPUBLICA recalls that in 1978 Bolivia and Venezuela, both South American nations, occupied the Security Council seats, an occurrence which has been repeated, it states, on 18 occasions in that organ.

## Peruvian Magazine's Support

FL141224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Lima weekly magazine (MARCA) has stated that Colombia's insistence in opposing Cuba for the UN Security Council non-permanent seat shows that the United States is manipulating the Bogota government. The publication warns that Colombia's position is an affront to the nonaligned movement which is headed by Cuba, whose voice the United States does not want to hear in the heart of the Security Council. (MARCA) says the United States is trying to impose a veto on Cuba in the same manner as they decided on the economic blockade against Cuba which has existed now for 20 years. It states that over the more than 70 votes to decide between Cuba and Colombia, the Colombian diplomats have seen their vote count decrease in face of the majority for Cuba, which is now just waiting to achieve the required percentage of votes.

### Italian Paper Backs Election

FL131616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Italian press has been reporting on the North American maneuvers and the poor showing of Colombia in an attempt at preventing Cuba from being elected as a member of the UN Security Council. A commentary on the development of the voting for that position has appeared in the Roman paper PAESE SERA which criticizes Colombia's position and the methods of pressure being used by the U.S. Government. The paper emphasizes that the voting for the Latin American member for the Security Council has continued with Cuba leading, and it is surprised that Colombia, despite the low number of votes it gets, does not withdraw and in this way violating a practice consolidated over decades. PAESE SERA then asks, how much has it cost the United States in terms of aid to support Bogota's position.

### Session Still Stalemated

FL141357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The UN General Assembly in its last working session was not able to break the stalemate on the election of the Latin American member to the Security Council despite the fact that Cuba increased its margin over Colombia by 36 votes. The organization carried out another 9 votes bringing to 79 the total number of votes carried out up to now since it began examining the matter on this past 26 October.

Cuba obtained 91 votes on two occasions, it needs 98 votes. This is the largest number of votes it has obtained up to now. Meanwhile, backing for Colombia decreased to 55 votes.

CSO: 3010

## HAVANA CHARGES U.S. SUPPORTS 'HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATORS'

FL141347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The U.S. rulers and President Carter in particular still dare to speak about respect and defense of human rights. The cynicism of this campaign is unparalleled because in matters of human rights the United States has nothing to show. When this rhetoric began the U.S. administration thought to gain from it and did not perceive that it would boomerang. We are not now speaking about the offenses against the rights of large social sectors in the United States which have been and are still being committed, but rather about how Washington is participating in violating these rights in other countries.

In Guatemala for example, it is no secret that the Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia regime is supported by the United States, providing it with weapons, torture equipment and advisers who teach torture. In that country 2,000 Guatemalans were killed over the past 16 months, 20,000 over the past 3 years and 35,000 over the past 15 years, more than 400 politically persecuted people have disappeared, and more than 500 went into exile in the past month of November alone to save themselves from repression.

In Haiti there are other examples which do not exonerate Washington. The United States practically controls the life of that country through the Jean-Claude Duvalier dictatorship. This is the poorest nation of the continent. Yankee companies do business in buying Haitian blood for ridiculous sums of money. Many die because they cannot recover from this weakening. Many flee from repression and try to survive in other countries. But let us see what happens to the Haitians who go to the United States. According to the Washington POST in 1972, 23,000 Haitians arrived in that country. Only a few were admitted and the rest had to return to their nation of origin. After being deported back they were subjected to imprisonment and mistreatment to such a degree that dictator Duvalier has prohibited an OAS commission on human rights to investigate the matter. Over the past 22 years in Haiti more than 100,000 people have been killed, but this is ignored by Washington, which is the main supplier of bellicose equipment for the tyrant Jean-Claude.

In El Salvador first the government of Colonel Molina and then that of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero carried out horrendous crimes and unrestrained terror. All political parties and progressive organizations were prohibited and the most elemental democratic liberties were trampled. The United States was the main support for those regimes and it never even said a word or took any measures against them. Over 600 Salvadorans were killed in just the first quarter of this year and hundreds of patriots have disappeared without a trace.

Uruguay, the former Switzerland of America, is today called the great jail. Repression and crime in that country have caused international campaigns in repudiating [the regime] and in solidarity with the Uruguayan patriots and people. But Washington supports the regime and not these campaigns.

When Somoza was tottering in Nicaragua Carter began to say that he was violating human rights. But he said nothing when hundreds of Nicaraguans were massacred. Their bodies are now being found in mounds located in caves, tunnels, mines and other hiding places where they were thrown by the National Guard to hide the crime. And Somoza, along with Pinochet in Chile, the former shah of Iran, Pak Chong-hui of South Korea, Israel in the Middle East or the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia in Southern Africa have killed and some still are killing with United States approval and support. Only those who act in this manner--immorally and with a lack of scruples, prudence and principles--dare speak about human rights.

CSO: 3010

## BODES GOMEZ STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GROUP OF 77 MEETING

FL130253 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL

[Commentary by Jose Bodes Gomez]

[Text] The Group of 77 meeting which opens in Havana on Monday is of great importance for all underdeveloped countries since one of the pillars of economic growth will be examined at the meeting. Industrialization is an indispensable element for the rapid economic and social growth of developing countries, according to the declaration approved by the second general conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

At that conference, held in Lima in March 1975, it was proclaimed that governments of developing countries should adopt, and I emphasize this, should adopt whatever measures assure them exercise of their national sovereignty over their natural resources to accelerate industrialization. Participation of underdeveloped countries in the world's industrial production is extremely low and the Lima declaration set the goal of increasing it 25 percent by the year 2000. However, international economic evolution contradicts the achievement of this objective since, according to the current rate of industrial growth, the developing countries will have reached half the goal in 2000.

There are varied obstacles on the path to industrial development. They include, just to mention the principal ones, those on transfer of technology, access to markets and financing. The technological knowledge of many industrial processes are the private property of the trans-national corporations and these imperialist enterprises do not transfer them to underdeveloped countries. Instead, they charge large sums of money for renting such technology.

A code of conduct on transfer of technology has been under discussion for years at the United Nations. However, the industrialized capitalist countries do not want regulations that may be agreed upon to be mandatory. As can be seen, this will leave them a free hand to continue to work as they have done so far.



The problem of access to markets has been getting worse to the same degree that the war of customs duties is unleashed in the capitalist world to protect the monopolies from foreign competition. This commercial policy is called protectionism. Actually, this term is absurd and a lie when such policy serves to prevent the developing countries' industrial products from competing in markets of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The industrialized capitalist countries claim that by raising customs duties they are protecting their national industries because otherwise unemployment would increase even more. However, UN studies indicate that the largest number of job losses in the developed world is generated by technological innovations which replace many workers and technicians with machinery and computers.

Lastly, the most difficult problem which the underdeveloped countries are facing is the lack of financial resources to undertake industrial development projects. The loans they receive are not enough to make the most urgent payments.

It should be said that not too many countries in the world can build a textile mill of high international level like the one we inaugurated in our country recently. This is a good example and there are many others why Cuba will be a magnificent place to host the forthcoming Group of 77 meeting preparatory to the third UNIDO general conference.

CSO: 3010

## FAR WOMEN BUILDERS HOLD MEETING

FL151311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The second national meeting of women builders of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] was held at the officers quarters of the FAR Construction Work and Housing Directorate. Indalia Almenares Venero, officer in charge of the women's front of the FAR Civilian Workers Trade Union in that directorate, read the main report.

The document critically examined the accomplishments and deficiencies in the various work fronts during the current year. All agreements reached in the meeting were unanimously approved. These agreements outline the goals to be attained in the new phase of activity. The FAR women builders propose to increase their input in the fulfillment of production and service plans. Likewise, they propose to contribute to improving working and living conditions, mainly in projects where they work.

Another objective of the FAR women builders is to increase the percentage of women in leadership posts of the trade union, raise the permanence of women in productive work and the level of their political, cultural and technical knowledge. One important agreement provides for the care of recreational areas, which are centers that contribute to diminishing absenteeism and making it possible for mothers to work.

In his closing remarks at the FAR women builders national meeting, Col Carlos Lahite Lahera called for improving the quality and efficiency of the per man productivity in military construction work. He noted that this was the reason for the organization to exist, that is, to adequately contribute to FAR development and the fatherland's defense. He urged the participants to work hard and eliminate prevailing deficiencies in 1980 as a way in which to worthily honor the second party congress.

Others sitting at the meeting's presidium were Julio Machado, secretary general of the FAR Civilian Workers Trade Union, and chiefs, officers and women leaders of the military construction projects.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN NEW CUBAN BOOK

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 79 signed to press  
2 Jan 79 pp 203-205

[Review by Ruben Munoz Grinian (Cuba) of the book "United Fruit Company:  
Un Caso Del Dominio Imperialista," Havana, 1976, 459 pages]

[Text] For a long time Cuba, which was dependent on U.S. imperialism, served as a testing ground for the means and methods of subordination and exploitation which were subsequently used both in Latin America and throughout the world. For this reason the neocolonial period of Cuban history provides a wealth of material for the study of imperialism as an historical phenomenon.

The book under review was a collective effort under the general editorship of Oscar Zanetti and Alejandro Garcia. The subject of the investigation is quite interesting: after all the United Fruit Company (UFC, which is now United Brands) extended its tentacles into a good 10 Latin American countries, while engaged primarily in the production and sale of bananas and other tropical products. The refined methods of exploitation and the shameless interference in the politics of the Latin American states turned the United Fruit Company into a symbol of U.S. imperialism.

The book contains an examination of UFC activities in prerevolutionary Cuba, where the company penetrated the sugar industry; the authors view these activities primarily from the viewpoint of the company's relentless pursuit of maximum profits. However, one advantage of the work is that its framework has been expanded to include an analysis of the socio-political consequences of these activities. For example, when dealing with the company's "workers policy," the authors explore not only the methods for the exploitation of the workers, but also the arsenal of tactical means which it used to slow down the development of the workers movement on its estates. The UFC, which was based largely in the northeastern section of the island became the genuine master of this area of Cuba, a fact which is subjected to no less serious examination in the book. The company became in this area practically "a state

within a state," and, moreover, this North American enclave was removed from the entire socio-economic complex of the island. While using its position in the eastern part of the country, the UFC attempted to exert substantial influence on the entire national complex, to dictate crushing terms to it and to forcibly impose on the island an ideology which was alien and hostile to the interests of the Cubans.

One of the main merits of the book is to be found in its profound and extensive documentation (including many documents in the appendix). The rapid and decisive actions undertaken by the Cuban revolution to nationalize the property of U.S. concerns, ensured the almost total preservation of their archives and, as a result, access to them by later specialists and researchers. Thus it became possible to make use of this wealth of "first hand" information. And this, in turn, made it possible to reveal the nature of the exploitative "machinery" used by the UFC; these revelations came from such sources (which were being published for the first time naturally) as eye witness and participant accounts of company activities, including even private correspondence and other documents of a confidential nature.

The first part of the book (Chapters I-III) contains a detailed description of the basic features of the region of Cuba in which the UFC operated, followed by an examination of the process by which this monopolistic enterprise penetrated Cuba. Three main factors are singled out here: 1) the complicity of certain elements of the local bourgeoisie in this penetration; 2) the methods used by the UFC to get hold of more than 100,000 hectares of land, which mainly involved the seizure and forcible alienation of areas which had previously been inhabited by peasants; 3) the nature of imperialist investments. In connection with the third point there arises the issue of the so-called "contribution" of foreign capital to the cause of economic development. It is emphasized in the book that the amount of this "contribution" was significantly less than than some people have wanted to present it. For example, many of the lands in eastern Cuba were acquired by the UFC for laughable sums--three pesos per hectare for some sites! Other tracts became the company's property as a result of machinations and deals with the authorities. Later all these sites were used by the UFC to obtain mortgages and loans which were used to finance the building of central headquarters. In addition, the further expansion of the company's activities was carried out through the reinvestment of profits, and not by the influx of new capital, which played an insignificant role in the assets of the UFC.

No less impressive is the analysis made by the authors in the second part of the work (chapters IV-VII) of the means and methods which the UFC used to increase and conceal its profits. The company used subterfuge which were truly innumerable and sordid--from the issuing of false bonds to artificially overestimating production expenses. UFC activities were structured in such a way that control was carried out "vertically," and included all phases from the preparation of production to sales, making it easier to engage in underground conversion and appropriation of

profits. For example, the UFC sold Cuban production to its daughter firm in the USA (Revere Refining, Boston) at prices which were arbitrarily established by the UFC and which frequently had nothing in common with the genuine world market price for sugar. Because of this the management of the company could secretly direct profits into any point of its vast empire, guided as it was by the desire to obtain the maximum benefit.

The socio-economic consequences for Cuba of the UFC's activities were vividly drawn in the third part of the investigation (chapters VIII-XI). While attempting to reduce to the minimum the amount of dividends which it was forced to distribute to its Cuban partners--to certain strata of the local bourgeoisie--the UFC took root in those sectors of the economy which were directly or indirectly related to its main business--the production of sugar. It penetrated, for example, railroad and marine transportation, insurance and even enterprises for the sale of consumer goods. In some years the income which the UFC derived from the network of its commercial firms in Cuba covered 50 percent of its expenditures for labor on the island! It is also essential to take into account the additional advantages which the UFC derived from the numerous benefits and privileges concerning imports.

The company also manipulated powerful levers to keep the workers in a subordinate position. The UFC used its economic position not only to carry out political pressure on a national or provincial scale (in the countryside, for example, it was one of the main forces in local elections). It used a portion of its excess profits to bribe Cuban personnel, to split and separate the working masses.

Nonetheless, the Cubans who worked at the company's enterprises inscribed many glorious pages in the history of the liberation movement. The authors show in detail that the UFC during the extended struggle turned to the most diverse means and methods to pressure the workers, methods ranging from refined demagogic and schismatic tricks within the framework of its so-called workers policy to harsh, physical reprisals against recalcitrants.

The Cuban scholars have made a tangible contribution to the study of the important phenomenon of the imperialist monopolies. Their investigation is all the more timely and important because the period examined in the book, a period which has become history for Cuba, is today for the other countries of Latin America.

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# CIVIL AVIATION TECHNICAL SCHOOL OPENS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Alexis Shelton]

[Text] Santiago de Cuba. A school for training specialists in various fields of civil aviation has been officially opened at the Antonio Maceo airport in this city.

The new center is named "Martires de Barbados" and has an air traffic control laboratory and five classrooms with a capacity of 120 students; it will operate as a branch of the "Fernando Alvarez" school located at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana.

During this ceremony, held on Saturday, 85 specialists were graduated. Their training had been done in classrooms or offices temporarily provided by enterprises involved in civil aviation in the eastern zone of Cuba.

The school will offer courses on engines and fuselage, electronics equipment, electrical equipment and instruments and automatic systems of the YAK-40 aircraft. Also to be trained there will be purser~~s~~, stewardesses, domestic traffic, freight, mail, and operations personnel, as well as air traffic controllers; all these specialists will help to develop the aviation system in the eastern zone.

Among the graduates are 34 YAK-40 copilots in their theoretical training phase, 16 domestic traffic representatives, 14 people in operations, 15 in air traffic control, and six engine and fuselage mechanics.

Vicente Izquierdo, deputy director of the Fernando Alvarez technical aviation school, spoke at the ceremony, which was conducted by Argimiro Ojeda, vice minister of transportation, who is responsible for aviation.

One of the students, Ana M. Odio, the first in the air traffic control course, read the pledge of the graduates which stressed their readiness to apply the knowledge they have obtained responsibly, wherever the revolution and our party may require it.

Vice Minister Ojeda referred to the intensive investment program taking place in aviation in Cuba, and he said that "the aircraft fleet is **being** developed and modernized, our airport system is being expanded and rebuilt, and new and reliable air navigation and communications aids are being introduced."

He added that "this is all a challenge to us, who are the ones who must operate this equipment efficiently, safely, and well."

Alfredo Suarez, secretary general of the National Transportation Union, also attended the ceremony, along with MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation] officials and leaders of the party and mass organizations of this province.

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## INTERNATIONALIST FIGHTERS HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 5

[Article by Enrique Mesa and AIN]

[Text] Internationalist fighters who took part in the Ethiopian war against the Somali aggression, both regular members and reservists of the military units of the central and eastern regions, received decorations awarded by the Provisional Military Administrative Council and by the Armed Forces of the fraternal nation of Ethiopia.

In Santiago, in the ceremony held in the Abel Santamaria park, a plaque of recognition was also awarded, in the name of the Ethiopian government and people, to the families of comrades who fell in the fight against the Somali intervention.

Those decorated obtained the awards from the hands of members of the Central Committee of the Party, Jose Ramon Balaguer, Miguel Cano, and Alfonso Hodge, first secretaries in Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, and Guantanamo, respectively, and from Maj Gen Julio Casas, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party and head of the Eastern Army.

Speaking for those who were decorated and for the families of the dead, Lt Col Ismael Mena thanked the Ethiopian government for the honor of the awards and said that they were accepted on behalf of the Cuban people, party, and state.

In concluding the ceremony, Balaguer emphasized the symbolic nature of holding this ceremony at the very same place where Fidel gave his historic "History will absolve me" address, and during the days when the memory of Camilo and Che converts the memory of those who have died into a renewed readiness to fight.

He also reaffirmed the combative spirit of fraternity linking Cuba and Ethiopia, a spirit based on the indestructible foundation of mutual interests and class aspirations.

#### In Matanzas

In Matanzas the ceremony was held facing the obelisk erected at the army general staff headquarters in memory of the students of the Military Officers School who died at Playa Giron. In awarding the orders and plaques, the ambassador from Ethiopia gave a speech in which he said that these decorations "will help us to promote and strengthen even more the unity and solidarity of our struggle against our mutual enemy and for a shared objective."

The conclusions were drawn by Maj Gen Raul Menendez Tomashevich, a member of the Central Committee of the Party and head of the Central Army, who said that "the awarding of these orders and these plaques represents a recognition that honors us, given by our comrade, Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Armed Forces, and the people of socialist Ethiopia."

Present at the awarding of decorations and taking part in the homage to Camilo were: Julian Rizo, first secretary of the party in Matanzas, Humberto Miguel, first secretary of the party in the province of Cienfuegos, Santos Godoy, head of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Matanzas, and various provincial leaders of mass organizations and leaders and officers of the Central Army.

From there, the decorated fighters and relatives of the dead, along with the ambassador from Ethiopia, went to El Morrillo National Monument, where they placed flowers in the sea in homage to the unforgettable Commander Camilo Cienfuegos.

Then there was a tour inside El Morrillo, the place where lie the remains of the anti-imperialist fighters Antonio Guiteras and Carlos Aponte.

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CUBA

## ETHIOPIAN DAM BUILT BY CASTRO GOVERNMENT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 p 8

[Article by Victor M. Carriba]

[Text] Mito, Ethiopia, 28 October. A brigade of Cuban workers today completed--in only 75 days--the construction of a 600,000 cubic meter capacity dam here, as the culmination of the Camilo-Che Ideological Day.

The conclusion of the project was celebrated in a ceremony attended by Raul Curbelo Morales, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Kassa Kebede, Ethiopia's minister of labor and social affairs.

The brigade that built the dam which is associated with an educational facility for Ethiopian children, now under construction, is the same brigade which last August received a letter of congratulations from the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the council of state and ministers, Fidel Castro.

In today's ceremony, held on one of the containment walls of the dam, located 20 kilometers south of Addis Ababa, the ambassador of Cuba to Ethiopia, Buenventura Reyes, spoke.

The diplomat spoke of the work done by the members of the Cuban brigade, and said that in only 75 days the containment dam for the Gito River has been prepared to store 600,000 cubic meters of water.

He emphasized the significance of the opening of the dam coming on the same day as the closing of the Camilo-Che Ideological Day.



Later the Cuban ambassador read part of the letter sent last August by Fidel Castro to the Cuban workers who were building the dam.

The project consists of a containment dam 2,530 meters long, with an average height of 2.5 meters, and a 960-meter canal that will conduct the water to the reservoir.

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# ITALIAN NEWSMAN INTERVIEWS HUBER MATOS IN COSTA RICA

Rome IL TEMPO in Italian 3-4 Nov 79

[Two-part interview with Huber Matos by IL TEMPO special correspondent Marino de Medici, datelined San Jose, 2 Nov]

[3 Nov 79, pp 1, 18]

[Text] "Cubans with weapons can do a whole lot more than Cubans living abroad, out of the country," says Huber Matos, the man Fidel Castro could not break even with 20 years of hard, pitiless imprisonment. Huber Matos is alive and a free man today, after serving out every minute of the cruel sentence pronounced upon him in December 1959, but only thanks to pressure from world opinion and from a good many governments, which prevented Fidel Castro's stopping his prisoner's mouth for good. Huber Matos is, in fact, Castro's comrade-in-arms, the one who first spoke out against his commander-in-chief's conversion to communism.

Matos has come out of Castro's infamous prisons a mere skeleton of a man, but a man with his mind intact and with a will of steel. He is determined to fight again for the liberation of the Cuban people, not at the head of an expedition against Castro -- because "the notion of armed action against Cuba from abroad makes no sense at all" -- says ex-Major Matos -- but as a "catalyst" in the fight to rescue the Cuban people.

"I am certain, I am very certain, that the vast majority of the men in the Cuban armed forces neither wants nor approves of the repression and oppression of the people," Huber Matos told me. "The Cuban people, who love liberty, are embodied in the armed forces, since young people are the ones subject to universal military service. In this army, even in the command cadres, there are people from the ranks of the poor," Matos notes.

Matos' one hope, the thing that changed him during the Fifties from a schoolteacher to an army officer, from a peaceable family man to a daring guerrilla leader, is that the Cuban army will one day rise up against the dictator who betrayed the revolution and who "sold the island to the Soviets merely to keep himself in power."

Huber Matos refuses to believe that the Cuban people, who fill the ranks of the latest drafts in those armed forces, can abide indefinitely being crushed "in the gears of a dictatorship in which there is no freedom of speech, and where it is impossible for a man to act on his beliefs." This state of affairs might last until "the right moment comes, the time when men can once more act according to what they believe."

And yet, 20 years have gone by, 20 long years since the day the Cubans lost their freedom yet again, since the day they fell from the frying-pan of Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship into the fire of Fidel Castro's with only one brief, heady moment of freedom and dignity between the two. Huber Matos counted out those two decades month by month, day by day, hour by hour in Castro's inhuman prisons, from the one on the Isla de Pinos -- a cage of human suffering comparable to the Soviet gulags -- to the ancient Spanish colonial prison of La Cabana, in Havana. For 6 years Matos existed in an underground cell in the dark, seeing the daylight only three times a week, and then for only 2 hours at a time. In August of 1968 he went on a hunger strike to back his demand for prisoner's clothing. He had been stark naked for a year. The beatings and the torture have left their mark: broken ribs from a beating administered in the Castillo del Principe (another Havana prison), and a partially crippled arm. He got his last beating in the very last days of his long imprisonment.

"The bully-boys of Castro's political police, whom the people, in fearful whispers, refer to as 'G-2' but whom Castro calls his State Security Department, picked me up bodily and threw me onto the floor, where they stomped and beat and kicked me like a gang of thugs or outlaws. Then they bundled me into a car where they kept me on the floor stretched out beneath their feet, with a gag in my mouth. And so, with bumps and kicks and blows I was driven across most of the city of Havana," Matos recalls, showing me the bruises still visible on his wrists and arms from that ride. And he adds, with a grimace of disgust: "If they do this to a man who has served his sentence, a man they know they can't frighten, a man who for 20 years held his head high, you can imagine what they do to others who have never had a chance to speak out."

Matos knows intimately as do few other men the archipelago of Castro's fetid prisons, beginning with the one on the Isla de Pini, where Castro himself served 7 months for leading the 26 July 1953 attack on the Moncada barracks at Santiago. Castro was sentenced to 15 years in prison for that and his brother Raoul drew 14. It was friends in Havana, Chiesa's men, who saved their lives. In 1955 Batista declared an amnesty for political prisoners, and Fidel was freed. Castro, though, showed no clemency, no pity, for his old comrade from the Sierra Maestra days, Huber Matos. Matos was arrested on 21 October 1959, and charged with treason for resigning as military governor of Camaguey province. Even before he was brought to trial, Matos got a taste of what his life would be like for the next 20 years. He was put into a cell about a meter wide, squeezed in between two walls of the old Morro Castle. Only a week after his arrest, Matos learned of the mysterious death of the guerrilla comrade he most admired: Camillo Cienfuegos.

Matos knows for a certainty that Castro ordered Cienfuegos eliminated. Anxious to be rid of every suspect subaltern, Castro could afford only one public show-trial, and that was Matos'. It was a trial straight out of Kafka, and Matos himself recounted the whole thing for me as he stared into space, as if he were reciting from memory whole pages from Silvio Pellico's prison memoirs and from Solzhenitsyn's "Day in the Life of Denis Denisovich." The fact that Castro would lash out with such vengeful cruelty against one of his own "commandantes," against a "brother" in the long struggle for Cuba's liberation, is perhaps the most horrifying thing in Matos' tragedy.

Even when Matos had ceased to be a threat to the system, Castro scornfully spurned every request or offer for an exchange for the major's freedom. In 1969, the president of Bolivia proposed -- in vain -- the exchange of Regis Debray for Matos. In 1976, the Kremlin agreed to exchange Corvalan for Bukowsky, but Castro would not hear of exchanging Matos for Chilean communist Senator Jorge Montes. Equally fruitless were the appeals of Amnesty International, which named Huber Matos its "prisoner of the year," and the blandishments of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who let it be understood that freeing Matos would ease the normalization process in relations between the United States and Cuba. Castro was deaf to all requests, all proposals, all pleas. In whatever foul prison he might be held, not a day went by when the guards did not favor Matos with the regulation leer and the standard taunt: "You'll never get out of here alive."

One day, under pretext of making some "repairs" in his cell, the guards left a length of rope behind. Huber Matos disappointed them there, too. Shifted about for two decades from

one prison to another, fed on sloppy soup made of roots that gave him debilitating diarrhea, hidden away in dark and unbearably damp solitary confinement cells, kept away from even other prisoners as well as from his family, Huber Matos survived. He served not one hour less than his 20 years. Now the daylight hurts his eyes, and his voice sometimes hoarsens with emotion. His face is very thin, but it is not the face of a sick man. His pale, greying hair gives him a look of pathos, particularly when you compare his appearance now with the virile bearded face of the wilderness fighter he was. The piercingly blue eyes are sunken. The mind, though, could not be clearer, or the memory keener. This is the man who has become the very symbol of the fight against Castro. He has a leader's charisma about him. His political and moral credentials are impeccable. To Cubans in exile he is a standard, a banner; but, what is more important, those still on the island who yearn to win back their freedom know that he belongs to them, too.

Inevitably, the first question you ask such a man as this is: where did you find the strength to survive?

"From the convictions of a man who believes, who knows he is right, who believes in his principles, and who knows he has suffered a very grave injustice," was Matos' answer. And he went on.

"A man must stand up to force, must defy adversity in all its manifestations, must hold out to the very end. I am a convinced humanist, and a humanist must be certain of where his own ideals are leading him, must stand ready to endure any trial. Death itself is nothing when a man is firm in his thinking."

The Cuban revolution, Matos recalls, started out as a nationalist, anti-imperialist, humanist revolution.

"This revolution was twisted and distorted by Castro's communist apostasy, in the loss of its true identity, its true convictions. At the moment it was turned into a Soviet echo it lost all its value, all its influence. If the Cuban revolution had stayed on the track of its ideals, it is almost a certainty that its influence over Latin America would have been great indeed, and that the Latin American peoples would have been spared the painful experience of rightwing military regimes. Once the Cuban revolution had been transformed, made over in the image of Moscow only to become a minor extension of the Soviet Union -- what in the early days of 1959 had been a splendid, shining example sickened and wasted away to something of as little value as a broken record."



Huber Matos was one of the first to detect the symptoms of sickness in the Cuban revolution. He had confided his concern to Fidel Castro, and finally he resigned. A scant 10 months had gone by since the "Barbudos," Matos among them, had made their triumphal entry into Havana. Huber Matos was arrested on 21 October 1959, and charged with having "slandered the Cuban revolution by calling it communist," a charge which was later transmogrified into "treason." But let's let him tell us about that fateful turning-point.

"We cannot put a specific date to the start of the new course that betrayed the Cuban revolution. Of course I can say that there were a lot of clues that put me on my guard. The first was the fact that everything that had gone to make up the army's ideological orientation was undergoing change. There was a subtle change of nuance, then another in the externals, and finally in doctrinal content. The real message of the revolution was one thing, but the message of compromise with any totalitarian philosophy is quite another. With an ounce of common sense and even the rudiments of an education, if you stop and look closely at what is being published today in the army's ideological paper, at what was published there yesterday, and at what will be published tomorrow, you cannot escape the conclusions. And there were quite a lot of us who reached just those conclusions while we were in positions of command in the armed forces. We sensed the need to safeguard and protect the product of the revolution, to prevent its falling into the communists' hands. We then decided it was our duty to make Castro see the need for setting up a revolutionary steering council so that the development process might be managed collectively, so that there might be ideological discussions, rather than his continuing to run the whole thing as a personal concern. If it was indeed true that we were jointly responsible for the outcome of the revolution, then the revolution was not Castro's private property, but a process involving the whole of the nation."

Advice in that same direction was addressed to Castro not only by his officers, as Matos, then Maj Matos, recalls; he heard it as well from a number of civilians involved in the 26 July movement.

"The only answer vouchsafed us was that steps would be taken to standardize the ideological policy apparatus, but then time passed, and nothing changed. And when we realized that, on the contrary, deleterious things were being filtered into the armed forces' ideological work, we were certain that there was treachery afoot. I personally wanted no part of this new turn in the revolutionary process, and I did not feel that I had any right to become party to a conspiracy. Castro had

been my brother, and a difference in our views as to the new course of the revolution did not, ethically speaking, give me the right to lead a conspiracy against him. And so I simply resigned from the revolutionary directorate and went home. You don't plot against a brother: all you can do is say to him, 'You go your way, I'll go mine.' I did not think it would be honorable to turn around and set up my own kind of revolutionary movement. That was my decision, and that was the road I chose: to go back home and reorganize my private life and resume my career in teaching and in the professional field."

One of the "companeros" with whom Huber Matos talked at length about the "derailment" of the revolution was the legendary Camilo Cienfuegos, the man who, along with Che Guevara, had liberated Havana in a daring maneuver using captured tanks. Matos plans to write a book about his friend Camilo one day: even now, though, he leaves no doubt that Cienfuegos did not die in any plane crash, or that his disappearance had something to do with his intervention on Matos' behalf.

"It was only a week after they put me in prison that Camilo disappeared," says Matos; and he adds that when he learned of it, all his hopes died. Cienfuegos, Matos, and a few others had in fact been pushing the idea of a revolutionary "team," by which they meant a group whose sole task would be to guide the revolution.

When I asked him if Castro had been committed to the Marxist-Leninist model before he took power, Matos' reply was a smile that revealed even more of his 20 years' suffering:

"In my view, Castro was not and is not a communist. I have no data or evidence to show you to back up my conviction, but I firmly believe, on the basis of all that painful experience has taught me, that Castro simply found himself constrained to embrace a political philosophy that would guarantee him continued exercise of power and access to the fruits of power. There were democratic institutions in Cuba before Batista came onto the scene, and Castro had announced publicly that he would restore the democratic system through elections. If Castro had kept that promise, he would have held power for a specified number of years, but then he would have had to step down and let the people give access to power to somebody else, or perhaps even to other political groups. In the context of that democratic process, he would never have been able to stay in power for 20 years. So I think that Marxism, to him, as something he found extremely useful, something he used to nourish his yearning, his aspiration to govern the Cuban people for the rest of his life. On the other hand, Marxism-Leninism on a tiny island was unworkable without Soviet help.

"The moment he had effected that switch in Cuban revolutionary doctrine, Castro found out that he had no choice but to turn himself into an appendage of the Soviet Union and to make Cuba a subordinate state -- a satellite, as they say now. And this is my explanation of all the changes that have come about in Cuba over the past 20 years. I am certain that we fought for liberation in the days of the Sierra Maestra campaign, for the triumph of liberty, and to make Cuba truly an independent and sovereign nation. True, in the days before Batista overthrew the other rulers, Cuba had been a republic, but tied to North American apron-strings, so we could not call ourselves free or independent. But we fought to make ourselves both. Once Castro betrayed us, Cuba began gradually to lose independence and sovereignty alike, and the people lost the freedom they had won on New Year's Day of 1959."

After 20 years of stark isolation, Matos is quickly catching up with everything that has happened in the world. He has learned the details of many events, from the fall of the shah to the Russo-American confrontation over the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. On that last count, he has no doubts at all:

"The Cuban people are subject to a system of slavery, a system that can be called colonial or neocolonial. The Soviets are the real masters in Cuba. Castro has become a Soviet tool, just to keep himself in power." He repeats this last sentence with unusual emphasis. Huber Matos, though, has no doubts that the Cuban people will rise up and be free again.

"A people like ours can bear up under years, even decades of servitude, but in the end they will break their chains and make themselves masters of their own destinies. This is why I believe that, sooner or later, the dawn of freedom will break over Cuba."

But when?

"It is impossible to set dates in advance: you have to follow the historic process. It will take the passing of days and of years to tell us when and how the Cuban people will win back their freedom." For the time being, he has a warning: "The primary commitment" must be to getting every political prisoner in Cuba set free. How many of them are there?

"It is hard to make an estimate. It is possible that there are a thousand. And among them are four brave women who are suffering greatly, and who must be freed before anyone else."

[4 Nov 79 p 19]

[Text] When Huber Matos speaks of the comrades still languishing in Castro's dungeons, his face becomes a mask of suffering. Not just for the four "courageous women -- something must be done quickly, right away!" but also for the group of prisoners held in the infamous Boniato penitentiary on the tip of the island. Huber Matos insists. He implores. These are political prisoners who were transferred from Havana-East prison at the end of July, according to Matos, "and are being slowly starved to death, without anyone to care for them, without sun... Freeing these comrades is a necessity, a hope. They are punished constantly. They are losing their strength because of deprivation of food and because of the punishment. They have gone on hunger strikes several times. They struck for an end to the beatings, and for transfer back to Havana East. These are the ones with the greatest thirst for freedom."

Castro's ex-prisoner has a lump in his throat. He swallows, hard, and goes on.

"The other group is the one of 138 of whom I was one. There are 120 of them left, comrades in dire straits, a hopeless situation because they made a public statement of opposition to Castro for the way he makes capital of political prisoners."

Among these "presos" [prisoners] is one particularly close to Matos' heart. He is a Catholic, one Silvino Rodriguez Barriento, a prisoner, says Matos, who is "on the brink of being murdered. They have threatened him many times, and the guards keep telling him they have orders to shoot him. He is one of the people who are to be put down, just as I was. Support from outside Cuba, from members of the American Congress and from men in the government saved my life. Barriento is my brother. Together we went through all the hard times, the hunger, the beatings. Now I am free, standing here talking to you, but they cannot do anything to me unless Castro is planning to have me done in on the next street corner -- I'm not afraid of any such stuff, but right now they are certainly taking it out on my comrade, and treating him brutally."

Matos described Barriento, his voice unsteady, as "one of the best known of the Catholic group, a Catholic activist. He is a man who has suffered atrocities and been beaten repeatedly, once because they took away his crucifix and he put up a fight, and so he was beaten. If a prisoner ever fights with the guards, he knows he is going to lose. If he figures he can handle two of them, four more come running, and then eight, and then sixteen."



Silvino Rodriguez Barriento, Matos says, is 38 or 40 years old. "We were very close. He is deeply religious. To tell you the truth, I don't have the faith he has. I am not really much of a believer, but I think that if God had the power he is supposed to have, he would not have let Castro torment the Cubans for so many years." Among the Catholics Castro has persecuted there are others, like Reinaldo Nunez of the Catholic Workers' Union. Along with Nunez are many more, like Reinold Gonzales of the bank employees, Gabriel Hernandez Custodio of the pharmaceutical workers, Pedro Porcade of the chemical workers, and Aldo Cabrera of the food packers. Some of them are "plantados" [lifers] meaning that they are treated with extreme harshness because they have steadfastly refused to attend the "ideological rehabilitation" courses. The refusal that cost them dearest, though, came when these 138 political prisoners Matos speaks of refused to allow any negotiations for their freedom, because they preferred to suffer and die in prison rather than be pointed out as the objects of Castro's clemency.

In December 1978 the "Leader Maximo" made a deal with Cuban refugees to free 3,000 Cuban "counterrevolutionaries" who had been jailed for various crimes and for having tried to leave Cuba illegally. Castro's regime does not admit the existence of "political prisoners." As of today, despite repeated petitions and pressures, Castro still refuses to talk with a delegation from the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States. Even Chile and Argentina, once a few arms were twisted, admitted the OAS representatives: not Castro. The Cuban dictator has also let it be known that he will not free people serving sentences for crimes committed under Batista, or common criminals, or terrorists. According to him, the 3,200 "counterrevolutionaries" already freed account for 80 percent of all prisoners held on such charges. The lists that have reached the OAS Human Rights Commission from several sources, however, reveal a very different state of affairs. There are 770 "plantados" alone. It is impossible to say how many political prisoners there are, as Matos rightly says. A conservative estimate, however, puts the number at around 10,000. According to the reckoning of the Cuban refugee community in Florida, there may well be as many as 30,000. The barbarity of holding so huge a mass of Cuban citizens in prison emerges even more starkly when it is compared with the Soviet Union, where dissident Andrey Sakharov reports there are 10,000 political prisoners drawn from a population of 250 million. Even assuming that there are only 10,000 political prisoners in Cuba, their proportion to the Cuban population of 10 million is the highest in the world. Among others who hold this view is Prof Jorge Dominguez, a Harvard professor who is one of the top-ranking scholars in the field of Cuban history.



Huber Matos owes a lot to the government of Costa Rica, which, in its plea for the "group of 138," said it would welcome them into that country. Two high officials from the San Jose government, along with President Odio Rodrigo Carazo's son, went to Havana to work out the details of Matos' release and that of 25 former prisoners and some 60 members of their families. Among the latter landing at San Jose airport at dawn on 22 October was Matos' father, 92-year-old Don Rogelio Matos, in a wheel chair. Don Rogelio had never wanted to leave Cuba, hoping against hope that his son would survive 20 years of prison. He managed to survive, too. Before leaving Cuba, Huber Matos asked permission to visit the grave of his mother, Salustina. Permission was refused. Waiting for them at the foot of the ramp was the rest of his family: his wife, Maria Luisa, whose gentle, sweet face and bright smile hides the superhuman steel of her character; and his children: Huber Jr., Rogelio, Carmen, and Lucia. Except for the oldest son, Huber Jr., who is married and lives in San Jose, the Matos family has lived for years in the United States, in Miami and in New York. Maria Luisa supported her family in Miami for years by baby-sitting and doing piecework for a photographer. Huber Jr., the oldest son, escaped miraculously from an attempt on his life on 27 December 1976. From his early youth, Huber Jr. has fought for his father's freedom. Today, at 34, he still carries the scar from a bullet fired at him by Castro's secret police, the DCT. While he was sitting in a car, a man he had never seen before emptied a revolver at him. Incredibly, all the shots missed but one, which hit him in the shoulder. The Costa Rican police later identified his assailant as a Cuban traveling on a Nicaraguan passport in the name of one Marcel Francois Legrand. Traced to Honduras, Legrand confessed that he had given his passport to the Sandinista movement, which had yet to overthrow Somoza's dictatorship. The attack had taken place at 0220 hours. At 0600, the false Legrand was boarding a plane for Panama. Within 48 hours he was in Jamaica, and from there Cuba was only a hop.

Huber Matos Jr. opened the door to me when I went to call at the home of his father-in-law, Herman Sanchez, with whom the Matos family is staying temporarily. Young Matos carried a sawed-off shotgun loaded with buckshot. By way of precaution, Huber Matos sleeps in a different house every night. He is escorted and protected night and day by Cuban refugees.

The Sanchez residence has become a place of pilgrimage for friends and for Costa Rican officials, for Cuban refugees and for other Latin American exiles. In the sunny living room, against a background of gardens ablaze with the vivid colors of bougainvillea and tropical flowers, Huber Matos recounted for me the mind-boggling story of his trial.

"Castro has no heart; he is a man without heart, without scruples. Any man, any statesman in his position -- the least he could do would be to remember the fact that I had committed no crime. The verdict was a thing utterly lacking in value from the juridical point of view. That verdict against me was a real farce.

"Just picture the trial: Castro appointed the judges, and he picked them from among his hard-line officers. Castro is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, an active commander who retains personal contact with all members of the armed forces. He picked the judges, and one of them was one of his personal honor-guard. Keep that example in mind. That was the way the court was made up, and Castro picked the "D.A." too: the "fiscal" was none other than the attorney general and judge advocate general. This same man, furthermore, was the key witness for the state, and took the stand for 6 or 7 hours to deliver a windy, rhetorical speech about the alleged treason of Huber Matos, impressing the court as a witness, but adducing not an iota of new evidence.

"Castro picked the venue for the trial, too: the theater at an ancient military barracks, built where Columbus had once made camp. The theater was the appropriate setting, all right: perfect for the farce that was to be played out there. He also picked the "public" that would attend, drawing up the list of those who would be allowed in for the show. On his orders, the courtroom was packed with people he wanted there. He made a mistake, though, about that hand-picked audience. I'll tell you why later on -- remind me, will you?

"So: Castro controlled the court and wrote the charges, was chief witness for the prosecution, and ruled both the courtroom and the people with whom it was packed. What price guarantees in the administration of justice? None to be had. This whole travesty of jurisprudence amounted to zero. The sentence pronounced upon me was invalid, but to whom could I appeal? To whom could I appeal to set right something that Castro had done, if Castro was responsible for the actions and the very life of the nation? In those days, though, he wasn't all that much, because there was still a press that wasn't totally subservient to Castro's will.

"Even so, standing there before that tribunal, I was certain that everything would be done there except justice. Even so, I put up the best defense I could. I wanted to get the historical truth of my point of view into the record, without wasting any time on gentlemen in uniform who felt themselves bound to do what Castro had most certainly ordered them to do, and what, in the end, they dutifully did do. Forgetting all that, I told them my truth.

"And this is where we see the mistake I mentioned about packing the courtroom. Castro wanted to make an impression on all the highest-ranking officers in the armed forces and on the masses of the revolutionary army, navy, and air force, and he had managed things so that the theater was packed with the top brass from all the forces. And so it turned out that, as I was about to go on trial in these arbitrary proceedings, I found myself looking out at my old comrades in the armed forces, maybe three quarters of the top officers in the army. The top brass consists of majors, captains, and first lieutenants.

"At the first session of the court, as I stated my case when called upon to speak in response to this charge and that, to tell the truth and to answer question after question, I was icy calm, calm as you see me here, except that then I had not been through the destructive process of 20 years in prison and of maltreatment that ruined my nerves. I was in a different state of mind, a much better one, and my brain was functioning very clearly.

"And so I stood up and recounted, step by step, all that I knew in my heart to be the truth. I told them that I was the victim of base calumny, that I had been arrested for no reason at all, that I had not rebelled, and that it had been thoroughly proved that there had been no mutiny anywhere; I told them that the prosecution had shown only the case of one man's personal decision not to go on sharing responsibility for a process that had been distorted out of recognition, that was following a different course, and that involved a betrayal of our ideals; and that the only issue I had raised was that of my separation from the armed forces and my return to private life.

"That was all. Therefore, I said, anything they might try to bring against me personally would be an unpardonable injustice and that I was ready to face that injustice and its consequences. It took me almost 4 hours to state the facts, to lay out the truth as I knew it. When I had finished, that whole courtroom full of military officers, handpicked by Castro, applauded me!"

Huber Matos could not restrain a smile, but his lips stretched in what looked very like a grimace of pain. I saw him smile later on, though, with unabashed affection, when his wife casually put her arm around him as he was saying goodbye to the special correspondent for IL TEMPO. He went on with his story as if he were watching a filmstrip he had run past his mind's eye a million times.

"That was a surprising thing, not so much for me as for Castro, who was directing the whole production from backstage. He went

into a temper tantrum in front of some of my comrades who were not attending the trial, but who were assigned to the Camaguey garrison. He called them together, showered them with abuse, and abruptly dismissed them. That is how Castro behaved when he found out that, not only in the courtroom, but outside it, as he was getting off the bus, signals had been given for applause. All this made him furious, and, realizing that the verdict was in danger and that the jury might well find me not guilty, even though he had the court in his pocket, he decided to postpone the verdict so as to give the impression that justice was indeed being done. A matter that could have been settled in two sessions at most required five, so as to give Castro time to trump up new charges and fabricate new evidence -- which didn't prove a thing. Anyhow, Castro suffered his first defeat at that trial, because he brought in people of discernment whom he wanted to impress, or even frighten, with his demand for the death penalty.

"As a matter of fact, before the trial the Cuban people, or rather some of the Cuban people gathered in front of the presidential palace on 20 October, had sentenced me to death after hearing a harrangue Castro had made to the crowd, following it by a request for a show of hands. The people, without even hearing my side of it, condemned me to death."

Huber Matos remembers all this with bitterness, but he does not blame the farce on the Cuban people.

"The Cuban people are brave. They have proved that time and time again over the course of their history. Cuba wrested its freedom from Spain, let's not forget that, fighting all alone against the might of the Spanish monarchy." Here Matos was so deeply moved that he had to speak slowly, forcing each word out:

"I do not forget Cuba, I do not forget our people. I want the Cuban question to be heard, but that does not mean that I plan to become a man -- and I must make this clear to them -- a man seeking recruits for a struggle, a man planning to mount an expedition against Castro. No: I must play my role in a different way. I feel that the attitude I maintained face to face with Castro is a victory for us. After all, 20 years of unwavering, determined defiance amounts to a victory for the Cuban people, not a personal triumph for me. The struggle, as I see it, goes far beyond the life of any one man."

Before the bar of history, once again the accused becomes the accuser. The "traitor" is Fidel Castro, and the victim of his betrayal is the Cuban revolution. When all is said and done, the "crimes" Huber Matos has been accused of were merely a premonition of the real betrayal: Castro's betrayal of Cuba. History, in fact, has already proved that case of treason.



## SUGAR INDUSTRIES ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

## Women's Contributions

FL132213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2132 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL

[Excerpts] The important role being played by women in the sugar industry was pointed out by Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] during a meeting held in Havana of women who work in that industry. Vilma stressed that the sector's women are contributing to building the socialist society in its most important aspect, the economy. She discusses the work women do in the sugar industry, their permanence and difficulties in the production front. She added that this problem is under study by the highest levels of the country's leadership.

Vilma indicated that it is necessary to evaluate the work of women when a promotion is under consideration. She said that often there has been no understanding of the women's production role. She added that in order to overcome this the party and mass organizations have always given their support, even though this has not always been the case with management. She stressed that it is necessary to take into consideration all efforts being made by women as well as their difficulties.

## Information Seminar

FL141652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The first information seminar to be sponsored by the Sugar Industry Ministry for journalists from all organs of the written, radio and television press attached to that ministry will be conducted at the sugar industry national training center in this capital from 17 to 20 December. The seminar will provide the journalists with the technical elements needed for reporting harvest activities with efficiency and quality. Leaders and specialists from the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, sugar industry workers' union and Sugar Industry Ministry will lecture on harvest work, mechanization, industrial maintenance, sugar quality and fuels.



## Sugar Harvest News

FL151543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Las Tunas Province reports that the Jesus Menendez Sugar Mill has begun grinding operations precisely on the date marking the 68th birthday of the outstanding sugar industry leader whose name the mill bears. Now there are four sugar mills in operation in that province. The Argelia Libre and the Peru sugar mills are the only ones which have not yet begun grinding in the current harvest. They are scheduled to start operations sometime before the month's end. The Jesus Menendez Sugar Mill will grind 800,000 arrobas daily for this harvest, 100,000 more than during the previous harvest. Camaguey Province's Republica Dominicana Sugar Mill has also joined harvest activities, bringing to seven the number of mills in that province producing sugar for the last harvest of the 5-year period. Sancti Spiritus Province's Simon Bolivar Sugar Mill and Ciego de Avila Province's Patria Sugar Mill will have also begun grinding for the current harvest. Both these units have undergone extensive repair work aimed at improving the quality of this harvest's production, such as the total modernization of the Patria's tandem and installing an Oliver filter and rebuilding the tandem grinding train at the Simon Bolivar.

CSO: 3010

## AUTOMATION EFFICIENCY SOUGHT FOR MARITIME TRANSPORT

Moscow MORSKOY FLOT in Russian No 10, 1979 signed to press 3 Sep 79 p 44

[Article by R. Sanabria, Director of the Center for Development of Automated Control Systems of the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Cuba: "An Automated Control Systems for Cuba's Maritime Transport"]

[Text] The Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Cuba is developing an integrated automatic system that covers questions of planning, reporting and analysis of the work of maritime, rail, automotive and air transport. These developments are being promoted with the active participation of specialists of socialist countries and with the financial support of the United Nations. The system will be based on the ministry's Main Computer Center and the network of computer centers of the nation's transportation enterprises and organizations.

In creating the system, the peculiarities of each type of transport, the structure of transport enterprises, the interrelationships among them, the informational ties with the ministry and other institutions of the country that affect transport-operations planning, the level of development of information for each type of transport, and the possibilities for allocating material and labor resources in solving management problems on the basis of computer technology are being taken into consideration. Also being considered are the requirements for automated control systems for purposes of increasing the operating effectiveness of transport, the economic advantages to be obtained by automating the processing of current statistical information and scientific and technical information, and the possibilities for using international experience in the application of computer equipment, the help of socialist countries, and the recommendations of specialized state organizations on informational questions.

Maritime transport has been assigned a conspicuous role in the control system that is being created on the basis of electronic computers. The following stand as first-priority tasks in the field of maritime transport: reporting the movement of cargo within ports, processing reports about hauling and cargo operations, reporting the consumption of fuel and materials, planning and reporting the use of docks, monitoring the movement of containers, and determining the operating condition of the fleet. These subsystems are

being prepared in collaboration with UN experts, with the participation of specialists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A number of subsystems have already been put into operation, including reporting of the operating condition of ships, the monitoring of complaints about cargo that has been hauled, the processing of reports on port services and economic statistics about the ports, and so on.

Great attention is being given in this work to interfacing the system being developed with the USSR's ASU [automated control system] for maritime transport. In so doing, we are aiming at improving current planning of haulage between ports of the Soviet Union and Cuba, based on the compilation of continuous coordinated schedules for operation of the fleets and ports of both countries.

In order to coordinate planning and responsive control of current production activity of the various types of transport, and also for purposes of coordinating their work with cargo forwarders, shippers and recipients during the development of the system for controlling transport at a high level, an informational exchange between the various portions of the transport control system and the creation of a number of units of an integrated nature are called for. These include, for example, an information directory system about the operation of all types of transport and subsystems for the ministry's technical and economic planning; monitoring of the fulfillment of haulage plans; and the reporting and analysis of labor resources.

At present the system is based on several small computers and 74 billing-type (Askot) machines, which are concentrated at 9 computational centers. A YeS-1022 type computer has been installed in the Main Computer Center.

Simultaneously, an expansion of scientific research and design aimed at building a stable, technically developed and economical system that will enable the operating effectiveness of the country's transport system to be raised, the transshipment and hauling of cargo to be speeded up for the customers, and the processing time for ships, freight cars and trucks to be reduced, is called for.

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CSO: 1823

## BRIEFS

CDR IDEOLOGICAL WORK--Aspects of ideological work with the people have been examined on the second working day of the national seminar of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution (CDR) being held at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria Del Mar. Antonio Diaz, chief of the Internal Education Department of the party Central Committee, was a special speaker on this subject, referring to some ideas and experiences concerning political-ideological work. He said the seminar is taking place at the momentous period when all types of efforts are being made to solve the problems and difficulties involved in building socialism. A Havana City Province report on methodology at political and ideological training centers of the CDR was examined at the session. [Text] [FL121853 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL]

RELATIONS WITH NIGER--The president of Niger, Seyni Kountche, has praised Cuba's position as host of the nonaligned countries summit and called for strengthening relations between the two countries. After describing as comprehensive and courageous the speech made at the United Nations by maximum Cuban leader Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned movement, Kountche said the results of the nonaligned countries sixth summit undoubtedly are positive. The president of Niger made these statements at a ceremony in which ambassador to Niamey presented his credentials. At their meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed ways to expand bilateral cooperation and examined various international issues. Barzaga conveyed greetings to Kountche from Fidel and, in turn, Kountche reciprocated for the gesture. [Text] [FL122231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2210 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL]

DELEGATION IN CSSR--A delegation of the Cuban National Association of the Blind headed by Pedro Cisneros today concluded a visit to Czechoslovakia after holding talks with officials in that sphere of work. Cisneros, a member of the association's national council, held talks with (Matecz Krubut), secretary general of the Czechoslovak Union of the Handicapped Federal Committee, and (Jan Etpina), president of the union's section of the blind, in an effort to expand bilateral cooperation. During the meeting the two sides discussed the donation of a carpentry shop and other contributions of the Czechoslovak Federal Committee to the recently established Cuban institution. [FL131903 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1643 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL]

PCC INFORMATION SEMINAR--The national information seminar for state disseminators sponsored by the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department [DOR] began this morning at party headquarters. The opening session was chaired by DOR deputy chief Oscar Domenech and the first speaker was principal national arbiter Miguel Reyes, who gave a detailed explanation on the application of the system of state arbitration and various aspects of economic controls. He also referred to the application of the new system of management and planning of the economy. The seminar will conclude tomorrow, Friday, at noon. [FL132041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL]

GDR CULTURE WEEK--The GDR cultural week in Cuba has been inaugurated in the Cargia Lorca Theater in our capital with the attendance of Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture. The opening remarks were made by Rafael Almeida, first vice culture minister, who said that this is a night of festivities and happiness in which we recall the achievements made by the people of Marx and Engels. Almeida also stated that the Cuban people will know how to justly appreciate what the German artists are bringing to us on behalf of that fraternal country. For his part Kurt Loeffler, first deputy culture minister and GDR state secretary, has said that the cultural events to be held during this culture week will be another step uniting us on the path toward socialism. [Excerpt] [FL131249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL]

CASA DE LAS AMERICAS ANNIVERSARY--Spain's Ateneo de Madrid, where the Cuban apostle made a speech in the last century, has been the site for a century marking the founding anniversary of the Casa de Las Americas, sponsored by the Spanish-Cuban Friendship Association. During the ceremony writer Federico Alvarez said in a speech that a Latin Americanist vocation inspired by Marti's writings had preceded the founding of the great cultural center headed by Haydee Santamaria. The Spanish writer recalled that thousands of Latin American creators have submitted their work during the past 20 years for consideration in the Casa de Las Americas prize, avoiding in different ways the U.S. blockade. Alejo Carpentier was called one of the greatest Latin American novelists of all times and the work of the Escambray Theater Group mentioned by some of the speakers. [Text] [FL141727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1604 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

EDUCATORS EVENT--The national ceremony marking the start of activities honoring educators was held last night at the Hermanas Giral Child Care Center. Teachers school in Matanzas, chaired by Asela de Los Santos, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education. Julio Reyes, secretary general of the National Education and Science Workers Union, made the speech officially opening which will end on 22 December. [Text] [FL151449 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 FL]



PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE CAUSE--At the United Nations Cuba pointed out the progress in the international arena of the Puerto Rican independence cause and the increase in repression unleashed by the United States on that Caribbean island. Oscar Oramas, Cuban Foreign Ministry's Asian and African region director, recalled the support received by Puerto Rico at the nonaligned sixth summit which was held in this capital. He also mentioned the support expressed by 18 social democratic parties of Latin America which met in Oaxaca, Mexico and the second international conference in solidarity with Puerto Rican independence. Oramas' address to the plenum at the debate on the colonial affairs commission report, which in one of its parts contains the decisions adopted by the special committee on decolonization on the Puerto Rican case. [Text] [FL141212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

FOOD PRESERVATION MEETING--The topics to be discussed are as broad and varied as the field of food preservation, Dr Roberto Gonzalez, president of the Cuban Association of Food Preservation, stated in his opening remarks at the first national meeting of this specialty. In the meeting being held at the Cuban Academy of Sciences some 82 reports will be presented by professionals from all corners of the country. Today and tomorrow the participants will form three committees to discuss food preservation and technology, toxicology and nutrition and food physico-chemistry. The session was also presided over by Dr Alberto (Brouwer), president of the National Scientific Council, and Jorge (Mane), technical adviser of the State Committee for Science and Technology. [Text] [FL122036 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL]

If we were to be asked what is the greatest significance of this meeting of food preservation specialists, we would reply without hesitation that it lies on the topics covered, the violations noted, the irregularities that have been pointed out, the big losses involved and the human elements that have prevailed. Dr (Alberto Brouwer), president of the National Technical Council, made this statement in his remarks closing the first national food preservation meeting held for 2 days at the Academy of Sciences. At the closing session, prizes were awarded to the best works presented at the 10 round tables. [FL140227 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

MATANZAS MILK PRODUCTION--Chaired by Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in Matanzas Province and member of the PCC Central Committee, a meeting was held in Matanzas to check the fulfillment of the year's milk production plan. When examining the plans for each enterprise, the Cuba Libre, Sergio Gonzalez and Jose Smith Comos sugar mills were severely criticized for supplying an inadequate bagasse with low molasses contents. Also discussed were the blackouts being experienced which are affecting the milking process causing a low yield. The dairy farmers also criticized the livestock and agricultural transportation system which in past months has not supplied important loads of cattle feed. In his speech Julian Rizo urged the farmers to be efficient in feeding the cattle and in the milking process. [Text] [FL121934 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL]

AGRICULTURAL DIRECTORS' MEETING--PCC Central Committee Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro made a speech at the last session of the second meeting of directors of livestock and agricultural enterprises. The 1-week meeting was held in Rancho Boyeros, sponsored by the Agriculture Ministry. Twenty-three papers on cattle industry work were discussed in the meeting. [Text] [FL121934 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 79 FL]

ENVOYS INVESTIGATE IMPORTS--The ambassadors from 22 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and America accredited to Cuba have visited the bagasse particle board plant and the soft drink and liquor complex in Havana Province, located in Santa Cruz Del Norte Municipality. The diplomats went on the tour to promote possible imports of products of the two industries, which are the only ones of this type in the national territory, to their respective countries. They also learned about aspects of their yearly capacities and the manufacture process. They were accompanied by Luis De La Fe, vice minister of the sugar industry, Jose Diaz Mirabal and Angel Diaz, president and vice president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce [positions as heard], and officials from the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Trade Ministry and Cuban Foodstuffs and Miscellaneous Products Exporting Enterprise--Cubaexport. [Text] [FL131539 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL]

NORDIC BRIGADE--The ninth contingent of the Nordic Brigade composed of 200 members will arrive in our country from 13 to 15 December. The brigade is composed of leaders and members of the associations of friendship with Cuba in countries of that area and it is one [of] four international brigades which every year come here to give their solidary contribution in agriculture and construction. This time, they will work 1 month at the Ariguanabo housing project and Ceiba citrus project. They will hold meetings with various Cuban organizations like the Union of Cuban Journalists, National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba and Casa de Las Americas. They also will hear lectures from Cuban leaders on various aspects of our education, economy, public health and labor movement. Participants in this ninth contingent include 65 Swedes, 56 Finns, 56 Danes, 16 Norwegians and 10 Icelanders. [Text] [FL130139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Dec 79 FL]

PUERTO RICAN SUPPORT--By agreement of the second international conference of solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico held in Mexico recently, workers throughout the world will devote the first week of May to activities of supporting the independence of that country. Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), who led the Cuban delegation to the Mexico conference, has made the announcement in Havana. Elsewhere in his statements, Veiga said: [begin Veiga recording] We should emphasize that we believe it is of great significance that all the agreements reached at that conference in connection with Puerto Rico's independence were approved unanimously. [end recording] The CTC secretary general went on to say: [begin Veiga recording] The spirit of the agreements of that conference express the just indignation provoked among all progressive peoples by the farce which the U.S. Government is attempting to mount over that Latin American nation to legitimize its spurious interest in converting Puerto Rico into the 51st state, and the unconditional international support for the just aspirations of independence of the homeland of Betances, Hostos and Albizu Campos. [end recording] [Text] [FL140029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PREMIER SERAPHINE INTERVIEWED BY 'THE GLEANER'

FL151910 Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 9 Dec 79 p 9 FL

[Text] The following interview took place on Thursday, November 29 at 10:30 a.m., in Dominica Prime Minister Oliver Seraphine's room 2068, Hotel Intercontinental, Miami.

THE GLEANER: What is happening to the reconstruction programme in Dominica?

Seraphine: We have passed beyond relief and we are beginning the reconstruction programme. There is adequate food although we have need for some more protein. We have had EC\$11.5 million of food relief largely from Canada and the E.D.F. Catholic Relief has also been helping in the distribution of food.

We are short of building materials and have got off to a slow start in construction. We have just received from Barbados Phase 1 of the reconstruction programme which was produced for us under the chairmanship of the C.D.B. A number of agencies were involved such as the IMF, USAID, British Development Fund, CIDA and the World Bank.

It is to be an 18-month programme beginning by February 1980. It will lead into a five-year reconstruction programme under the general direction of the prime minister (myself) and will include the rebuilding of agricultural roads and infrastructure.

The destruction of our agricultural sector was substantial, for example... bananas 90 percent destroyed...citrus 60 percent destroyed...coconuts 70 percent destroyed and in forestry over 5 billion board feet of timber was largely destroyed.

In fisheries most of our fishing boats were destroyed.

There is no electricity in the island. It is unlikely that we will have a fully supply available within 1 or 2 years. The city is still dark. Most of the EC\$2 million from Trinidad was used in and around Roseau and we hope to have electricity there by January 1980.

In relation to the telephone, only some lines are working in Roseau, none outside.

Much of the water supply is down as this has been blocked by slides.

There are some healthy signs appearing in the country after the total devastation. Some green foliage is returning. There is some greenery. Bananas are growing back. There is some kind of rebirth taking place.

Help for the Caribbean

QUESTION: What help have you got from the Caribbean?

ANSWER: Barbados set up a coordinating agency for relief. Senator Carlisle Burton acted as chairman and the OAS were involved.

Trinidad....Their private sectors and the Chamber of Commerce have put up EC\$800,000 through various collections including collections made by school children.

Jamaica: In the early days the Jamaican Government helped. Coast guard vessels helped but I understand now that a lot of donated goods are in Jamaica but cannot be got down here. I am thinking of approaching the Jamaican Government to ask if the coast guard vessels could bring the goods that are waiting down here.

All the other islands helped.

QUESTION: Are you happy with the support given to you from the Caribbean area?

ANSWER: All the government have responded within their capacity.

I intend to have further discussions with Venezuela when I visit there on the 21st of December and with Trinidad...the two most affluent of the Caribbean territories.

Hope for More U.S. Aid

QUESTION: What about U.S. aid?

ANSWER: I am awaiting feedback on the bill to assist the Dominican Republic and ourselves of U.S.\$20 million. It has been indicated that we would get U.S.\$6 million but I understand this has now been cut to U.S.\$2.9 million. If this is true, it would be most unfortunate.

The Dominican Republic has got IADB loans of U.S.\$40 million repayable over a period of 50 years with a 10-year moratorium at 1 percent interest.

We have not got this. We hope the U.S. will react more positively. Particularly the two U.S. elected representatives here (at the conference), Mr Dante Fascell and Mr Gus Yatron could help.

They (the U.S.) are sending some galvanized roofing materials but we are hoping that they will be more responsive.

We are looking for bilateral arrangements to cover the reconstruction due to the limitation of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Left of Centre

QUESTION: Who are your closest friends in the Caribbean?

ANSWER: We have tremendous rapport with Barbados. Our relationship is warm and enthusiastic. The welcome that they gave me last week during a state visit was tremendous. In view of the problems that we had with the last government, it could have been different.

QUESTION: What is your political ideology?

ANSWER: Left of centre.

QUESTION: What is Dominica's relationship with Cuba?

ANSWER: There is no specific relationship. We received, of course, good news that EC\$13 million was pledged during the non-aligned conference. We hope to receive these funds to use for land reform...to purchase land.... In this area the West was not willing to help.

Fidel was chairman. Your Prime Minister Manley was very forceful in making our case.

We are hopeful to extract these funds. The only one that has been paid is Algeria...US\$1/2 million.

I intend to follow this up. I have sent cables and am holding discussions with P. J. Patterson and your prime minister to assist in getting this money. We have not yet given up.

It is certainly disappointing.

New Low Interest Loans

QUESTION: Will you ever again have a viable economy in Dominica?

ANSWER: This is dependent on the technical and financial support as identified in housing and agriculture. We need low interest loans and we have a legacy of bad roads even before the hurricane. The sewage system is primitive. The water supply requires reconstruction.



The burdens of colonialism were there before those of David.

The international funding agencies demand that the cost must be borne by the consumers. This is simply removing people from enjoying the benefits.

The loans are much too expensive. The cost, too expensive. The need for subsidies from societies more affluent than ourselves is great.

Our growth is limited (through lack of funds).

We need EC250 million but we have only got ED\$60 million promised.

QUESTION: When will Dominica be back to normal?

ANSWER: Our morale is good. We have now got over the shock but it may take use some seven years to get back. We need jobs...opportunities to earn...so people can stop queuing for food.

Unemployment is 50 percent if not more. There are not many jobs coming in. The private sector closed down...it was affected both by the hurricane and looting...no insurance cover...inability to get banking concessions.

QUESTION: What is your most serious problem?

ANSWER: Lack of jobs. Unemployment.

QUESTION: What do you feel of the private sector?

ANSWER: It is good providing it recognises the rules. Exploitation is not now acceptable but the private sector has entrepreneurial talent not available in the masses. The leadership should have social responsibility and social conscience.

QUESTION: Do you see yourself as a Caribbean leader?

ANSWER: I have been insular in the past but by accident have been exposed. I have now built up relationships and find it increasingly easy to speak as problems are so common in the Caribbean. I may have to speak out.

QUESTION: What do you feel about the activities in Grenada?

ANSWER: The revolution was popular when it first began. It seemed to have some justification. I do not like to speak on other people's internal affairs, but the lack of a call for elections will create a difficult of credibility with the Bishop government of Grenada.

QUESTION: Do you have any message to give to the Jamaican public?

ANSWER: We must recognise the Caribbean as one area with a common heritage... one unit. We must stop the "small island/big island" issues. I think these have gone. Political leaders have built up relationships which have built bridges. So have the governments and the Caribbean Chamber of Commerce with the private sector.

We must move away from being insular. The highbrow big island/small island attitude is out. We must realise that we all have a common heritage through accident of birth and that everybody's fight is our fight.

CSO: 3020

## ENERGY MINISTER ISSUES NATURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 29 Nov 79 Sec A p 13

[Text] The head of the Ministry of Economy, Mauricio Davalos, issued a complete report on the first 100 days of work in the natural resources sector.

The document states that, in the area of hydrocarbons, contracts have been made for 1,800 kilometers of seismic lines in the eastern region; provisions have been made for bidding on the offshore seismic investigation of some 4,000 kilometers; there are favorable signs (it claims) for obtaining hydrocarbons based on onshore geochemical studies; the drilling of the Siona well has been completed; CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] has drilled two exploratory wells in the east, and a development well on the coast; and the CEPE-Texaco consortium has drilled three outposts and two development wells in the east. The Sansa uari well will produce 2,000 barrels per day, increasing the proven reserves by 20 million barrels.

## Production

Insofar as production is concerned, a contract for joint operations has been signed between CEPE and Cepco for exploiting a new common deposit. The talks are continuing on the construction of the PETROAMAZONAS [Amazon Petroleum] enterprise, and provisions have been made for the secondary recovery that will rehabilitate the fields on the Santa Elena peninsula.

With regard to industrialization, the national plan extending to 1990 is ready. The calculations have been made for expanding the Beaterio terminal, and a national plan has been devised for the distribution and storage of byproducts.

## Electrification

In the electrical sector, construction is being continued on the large powerplants in Paute, Estero Salado and Esmeraldas, and on turbines for Quito. Also, the work on the transmission lines is continuing between Quito and Ibarra and Quito and Guayaquil; as well as for the Pauta Cuenca and Pauta Guayaquil contracts. Financing is being sought to connect Machala,

Santa Elena, Riobamba, Tulcan and Loja with the national interconnected system. A total of 17 thermoelectric units are being imported for the companies in Quito, Esmeraldas, Manabi, Los Rios, Cuenca and Santo Domingo de los Colorados; and 22 designs have been identified for the construction of small hydroelectric powerplants with a total capacity of 250,000 kilowatts.

The unit for executing the National Rural Electrification Plan is in operation, and the rural electrification program in Los Rios Province is under way.

The National Institute of Energy is making an energy evaluation and studying the development of unconventional types of energy. The study on the use of cane alcohol as an energy source has been completed.

#### Fishing and Mining Sectors

The annual, 5-year and overall plans of the National Fishing Institute, the School of Fishing, the National Fishing Enterprise and the General Directorate of Fishing have been prepared. Several agreements have been signed for an evaluation of fishing resources.

In the geological and mining sector, the research has been continued in Balzapamba, Chaso Juan, San Bartolome and Chaucha. Work has continued on the national geological chart.

In the area of meteorology, the stations in Yangana, Zapotillo, Rio Carrizal, San Rafael and Estero Palmar have been completed.

2909

CSO: 3010

# 1980-84 DEVELOPMENT PLAN REQUIRES 397 BILLION SUCRES

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] The total investment that will be required for the programs of the 1980-84 5-Year Development Plan will be 397 billion sucres, of which sum 135 billion will be contributed by the public sector (34 percent), and 262 billion by the private sector (66 percent).

In an estimate preceding the final figures which will be determined in the document being prepared by the technicians from the Planning Secretariat, an agency attached to the National Development Council (CONADE), the government's investment will be made at a rate of over 26 billion sucres per year, until the 135 billion stipulated has been completed.

## Priority for Oil

Since oil is the resource which contributes most to the treasury, the plan gives it preferential status.

The basic points in the oil policy are concentrated on an increase in hydrocarbon reserves and crude production, for which purpose it is planned to give the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) the structural and economic facilities with which to carry out its action.

It also includes goals relating to the exploitation of the current oil deposits and the immediate development of the newly discovered structures, which require adequate profitability and production rates that will insure the optimal recovery of hydrocarbons.

The investments in this sector are also geared toward an expansion of the Esmeraldas refinery and the building of a new one, as well as the implementation of a national program for petrochemical refining and related industries.

## Other Sectors

On the same level of priority, the planning document calls for investments in the hydroelectricity subsector, so as to meet the requirements that



will be created during the 5-year period at an average rate of 11 percent per year; which represents a maximum demand of 1.1 million kilowatts by 1984.

The multiple Daule-Peripa projects and those to be carried out in the provinces of Tungurahua and Cotopaxi will receive special attention.

The plan for the 5-year interval will also give priority to the investments that are made in the rural sector, so as to increase the rate of productive growth in the country.

2909

CSO: 3010

## EXPORTS REACH 1.6 BILLION DOLLARS IN 1979

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 Sec A p 3

[Text] During the first 10 months of this year, Ecuador's foreign sales totaled \$1.623 billion (40.575 billion sucres), a record figure in the nation's economic history, exceeding the exports made during all of 1978 by 9 percent.

Exports of primary products show a value of \$1.217 billion (30.425 billion sucres), a figure which is 4 percent higher than that for the entire sales in 1978. Industrialized products brought an increase equivalent to 1 percent over the figure for all of 1978, with exports valued at about \$406 million during the first 10 months of the year.

The country's foreign sales during the period under analysis brought about the sizable increase that has been cited owing to the increased income from exports of oil, the prices of which during the first half registered a hike three times greater than the initial price in January of over \$13 per barrel.

### Primary Products

According to the Central Bank's figures, the volume of exports of primary products during the first 10 months of this year, representing 75 percent of the total sales during the aforementioned period, showed an increase equivalent of 34 percent in comparison with the sales made during the same interval in 1978.

Banana exports, which totaled \$170.5 million (4.262 billion sucres) managed to exceed the exports of the fruit made during the same period in 1978 by 18 percent, virtually equalling the sales made throughout all of last year.

The marketing of coffee, the income from which has declined this year, brought sales amounting to \$181 million (4.525 billion sucres), which represented 11 percent of the total sales for the first 10 months of this year,

just as in the case of the banana exports. This amount, when compared with that for the same period in 1978, shows a 28 percent decline.

The fish products exported during the period under analysis showed a sizable increase, exceeding the volume for the 10-month period in 1978 by 49 percent, and exceeding the sales made throughout that year by 24 percent, by registering sales amounting to \$52 million (1.3 billion sucres).

Cacao, like coffee, showed a decline in the nation's foreign trade. In fact, the \$33.6 million (840 million sucres) worth exported during the first 10 months of this year represents a drop equivalent to 21 percent in comparison with the same period in 1978. However, the limits on sales of this product are offset by those made of manufactures, the considerable increase in which has benefited the national industry.

The sales of lumber amounting to \$11 million (275 million sucres) represent a 38 percent increase over those made during the same period in 1978; and those of unspecified products, amounting to \$12 million (300 million sucres) also showed an increase equivalent to 200 percent over 1978.

Exports of Manila hemp during the period totaled \$5.6 million (140 million sucres), a figure showing a slight decline in comparison with the sales made in the same period in 1978.

## Oil

Oil exports during the first 10 months of this year totaled \$750.7 million (18.767 billion sucres), exceeding the sales made each year since the external trading activities involving this resource began, in 1973.

The value of the sales made between January and October of this year represents 46 percent of the total exports. It exceeds those made throughout all of 1978 by 43 percent, and is 81 percent higher than the value of sales made during the first 10 months of last year.

According to the latest statistical data, exports of crude as of October of this year totaled about 40 million barrels, a volume representing a 5 percent increase over that for the same period in 1978.

If one notes the oil sales during recent years, one finds that, in 1973, they reached a value of \$192 million; in 1974, they increased substantially, to \$526.6 million; in 1975, the figure stood at \$565 million; in 1977, it dropped to \$484 million; and in 1978, it increased again to \$523.3 million; and, finally, during the first 10 months of this year, it amounted to \$750.7 million, thereby attaining the highest income from the country's oil era.

## Industrialized Products

The production of hydrocarbon manufactures from the state refinery in Esmeraldas bolstered the sales of the nation's industrialized products, the significant takeoff of which began in 1976, with the increase in exports of manufactures from cacao and ocean products.

For example, the \$405.7 million worth of industrialized items sold during the first 10 months of this year, representing a quarter of the nation's total foreign sales for this period, were bolstered 48 percent by the marketing of cacao manufactures, the value of which, totaling \$193.9 million (4.847 billion sucres) ranks them second with respect to the income from the country's foreign trade.

The figure represents an increase equivalent to 10 percent in comparison with the sales made during the same period in 1978, and a 7 percent decline when compared with the exports made all last year.

Exports of petroleum byproducts, specifically bunker and fuel oil, totaled \$86 million (2.15 billion sucres), exceeding by 16 percent the sales for the same period in 1978, and making a 5 percent contribution to the country's foreign trade during the first 10 months of this year.

The trade in manufactures of ocean products shows the same rate of expansion. The \$44.4 million (1.11 billion sucres) attained during the first 10 months of this year exceeds by 20 percent the figure on sales for the same period in 1978.

Sales of soluble coffee, with \$10.6 million (265 million sucres); household electrical items, with \$12.9 million (322.5 million sucres); metal manufactures, with \$4.7 million (117.5 million sucres); and exports of hats, with \$7.2 million (180 million sucres) brought about sizable increases in comparison with the sales for the same period of 1978. The first item showed a marked increase, with sales 250 percent higher than last year; while there was a 160 percent rise in sales of household electrical items.

The increase in sales of sugar and molasses was noteworthy, totaling \$13 million (325 million sucres) between January and October of this year; which was 330 percent over the exports for the first 10 months of 1978, and 86 percent more than those made all of last year.

Exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, with \$2.5 million (62.5 million sucres) show a decline equivalent to 22 percent in comparison with those for the same period in 1978. The difficult situation experienced by the pharmaceutical product factories in the country owing to the recent legislative measure allowing free imports of medicines has sharply curbed the investment and expansion in the companies; something which upset the production volume and, of course, foreign sales.

The unspecified industrialized items which were marketed within the category of "others" attained a value of \$29.7 million (742.5 million sucres) during the period this year under analysis, a figure which includes the products for reexport and scrap. There was a 53 percent increase in this category in comparison with the value of the sales made during the first 10 months of 1978.

2909

CS0: 3010



## GOOD EXPLORATION PROSPECTS SEEN IN SOUTHEAST

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] The seismic prospecting work that is being done by the American firm Western Geophysical in the southeastern section of the country has afforded encouraging possibilities of discovering profitable amounts of hydrocarbons, inasmuch as the technicians are of the opinion that the area is a continuation of the Napo petroleum basin.

According to a statement made by the manager of CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation], engineer Jose Carvajal, it is anticipated that, within another year, the results of this probe which will be completed at a cost of 250 million sucres may be available. A base camp has already been set up in the town of Chichirrota, in the southeast.

### The Exploration

Oil exploration is under way both in the hydrocarboniferous axis of the Napo basin, the eastern sub-Andean area and the coasts of Esmeraldas, Manabi and Guayas. Western is working in the first-mentioned area, and studies are being made for bidding on onshore prospecting along an expanse of 1,200 kilometers.

It was announced at CEPE yesterday that, within 8 days, there would be competitive bidding on the seismic prospecting on those 1,200 kilometers, which include the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabi and Guayas.

The exploratory observations made previously prompted the CEPE technicians to assume that there is a good chance of finding oil there; because they recalled that, 25 years ago, about 12 exploratory wells were drilled, and hydrocarbons were detected, although in rather unprofitable amounts.

CEPE has carried out studies of the oil discovered in the sector, the results of which have led to further analyses of the sediments.

#### In the Sub-Andean Sector

The investigations which CEPE has conducted in the sub-Andean sector located on the eastern side of the mountain range require a search for crude oil in the stratigraphic traps of the precretaceous area.

This work is still being subjected to regular evaluation by the corporation's technical departments.

2909

CSO: 3010

# FRENCH FIRM TO CARRY OUT SEISMIC STUDY IN SOUTHEAST

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] It has been officially announced that CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] will conduct a program calling for 1,000 kilometers of seismic lines in blocs 17 and 19, located in the southeastern part of the country, in order to determine their potential for the accumulation of hydrocarbons, and to plan an exploratory program that may lead to confirmation of the existence of reserves.

The General Geophysical Company of France (CGG), which was the winner of the international competitive bidding held by the corporation for a total of 1,800 kilometers of seismic lines in the eastern region, will be responsible for the work.

The other 800 kilometers of lines will be run around the area being operated by the CEPE-Exaco consortium, to confirm the possibility that several of the structures currently in production may extend beyond the limits of that area.

The contract with CGG for performing this work will be signed sometime this month, inasmuch as the document has received the legal opinions and has been published by the institutional director.

## Blocs of Interest

Blocs 17 and 19 were prospected by Amoco in 1968. That company drilled the Conambo and Bobonaza wells, discovering oil that was not considered commercial, particularly in view of the vast distance separating these fields from the existing production infrastructure; in addition to the fact that, at that time, the prices of the hydrocarbon on the international scale may not have made this a profitable project.

At the present time, there is renewed interest in exploring these fields, something which has been reflected by the presence of several foreign companies that have proposed to the Ministry of Natural Resources and CEPE the possibility of negotiating on these areas to begin prospecting work.

## CEPE Policy

As its general manager has stated on several occasions, CEPE is of the opinion that, in the areas wherein prospecting work has been done and oil has been discovered, the state company should be working; because, otherwise, the country would be giving up the investments that have been made in those fields.

The seismic probe that CEPE will make in the southeast will supply the necessary information to support subsequent exploratory drilling which, in the event that it proves positive, must be evaluated to determine the potential reserves, profitability and other essential factors for making decisions with regard to the future development of these structures.

Blocs 17 and 19 are located opposite the borderline with Peru, where the neighboring country is exploiting oil a few kilometers distant.

2909

CSO: 3010

## CEPE COMPLAINS OF DELAYS IN SHUSHUFINDI PIPELINE

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] has confirmed the fact that there has been a 2-month delay in the installation of the pipeline of the Shushufindi-Quito polyduct, and a 4-month delay in the construction of the pumping stations, whereas the deadline for the completion of the project, which is being executed by Eteco-Caputo-Coll Properties, expires in February of next year.

The official report stresses that the corporation will continue to impose the fines called for in the contract to penalize non-compliance on the part of the contractor which, to date, has opened only two of the three work fronts required of it, and has not assigned sufficient equipment and machinery for the normal progress of the work.

The fines imposed by CEPE thus far have been made on the basis of the technical inspection reports submitted by the Polyduct Executive Unit and William Brothers Unit.

### Background

The contract for the construction of this project was signed on 23 April, a date marking the start of the 10-month period for completing the work and turning over the project to the satisfaction of CEPE.

The Shushufindi-Quito polyduct will be 300 kilometers long, and will remove the product from the gas plant that CEPE is building in Shushufindi.

### Noncompliance

The report adds that, despite the fact that 7 of the 10 months for the force of the contract have elapsed, the company has thus far opened only two work fronts, even though it was required to work on three fronts according to the terms of the contract.



Moreover, CEPE has expressed constant concern over the lack of technical supervisory personnel, a problem which was just solved by the builder in October.

There has also been non-compliance with regard to the consortium's obligation to assign sufficient equipment and machinery to meet the requirements of a project of this type.

In view of this situation, the report concludes by stating, CEPE has enforced the contract and imposed several fines on the company, so as to protect the interests of the entity.

2909

CSO: 3010

## EASTERN REGION PRODUCES 54 DEAD WELLS

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Of a total of 214 wells drilled in the hydrocarboniferous fields of the eastern region operated by the CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation]-Texaco consortium, only 160 are in production, and 54 have been found to be dead wells.

Included in the producing wells, which represent 77.77 percent of the total, are those which flow oil with natural pressure and those which require artificial lifting; that is to say, those which remove the crude oil with hydraulic, pneumatic or electric pumps, as the case may be.

The majority of the dead wells, which comprise 25.23 percent of the total, have been affected by the entry of water, making them unfit for production.

Of the seven hydrocarboniferous fields being operated by the CEPE-Texaco consortium, the Sacha and Lago Agrio fields are the ones most seriously affected; and hence artificial mechanisms with complicated technology are being attempted to try to overcome this damage.

## Wells Per Field

Although a quarter of the wells in the consortium's total area are unused, the phenomenon has occurred to a different extent in each field. For example, the Sacha field has a total of 86 wells to date, 71 of which are in production and 15 dead. Of those in production, five are being subjected to artificial lifting with electric pumping, and seven with hydraulic pumping. The seepage of water and sediment in this field amounts to 49.2 percent, the highest in the entire area.

In the Lago Agrio field, which has 27 wells, 21 are in production and six are dead. There is a serious technical problem in this field, originating in the internal pipes of the wells. In the soot formation, the water drainage is increasingly greater. This water is called "hard," because of the calcium bicarbonate that it contains. When the oil emerges with these

components and is located at higher levels, it undergoes sudden changes of pressure and temperature and, upon being mixed with the carbonic anhydride, it produces calcium carbonate (limestone) deposits which obstruct the pipes, in some instances making it necessary to remove the piping that is completely covered. The control that is carried out in these instances when dirt is discovered in the piping consists of an injection of hydrochloric acid to clean and retard the limestone incrustation. This operation is carried out every 2 months. The section of water and sediment in this field amounts to 37 percent.

In the Aguarico field there are nine wells, five in production and four dead. Here, the oil flows with natural pressure, and no facilities for artificial lifting have been provided. It is planned to drill an additional development well.

Of the 22 wells in the Auca field, 16 are in production and six are dead. Of this number, five are flowing wells and 11 have hydraulic lifting.

In the Shushufindi field, there is a total of 60 wells, 39 of which are in production and 21 dead. Of the producing wells, five are flowing and 33 have the crude removed with pneumatic pumping.

Each of the new fields, Parahuacu and Atacapi, has five wells, four in production and one dead.

#### Crude Production

The production rate for crude established by the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons for the hydrocarboniferous fields of the CEPE-Exaco consortium is 205,000 barrels per day, 5 percent. The rate assigned to Shushufindi is 91,000 barrels per day; for Sacha, 58,000; for Lago Agrio, 23,000; for Auca, 15,000; for Aguarico, 9,000; for Parahuacu, 4,000 and for Atacapi, 4,000.

2909

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CUYABENO WELL DRILLED--The Hydrocarbons Directorate has authorized the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) to drill Cuyabeno exploratory well No 2, at a depth of 8,104 feet. It was announced that the CEPE-Texaco consortium has completed the drilling of the Sacha No 86 well, reaching a total depth of 9,975 feet, after 16 days of drilling. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 Sec A p 2] 2909

CSO: 3010

SPECIAL COMMISSION, JUDGES TO HANDLE POLITICAL CASES

Decree to Form Commission

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 20

[Revolutionary Governing Junta Decree No 9: "Creation of the Special Investigating Commission for Those Arrested or Missing for Political Reasons," issued in San Salvador on 30 October 1979]

[Text] Whereas:

1. It is widely known in this country and abroad that under the previous regime a considerable number of people were deprived of their liberty without officially being acknowledged as arrested or processed in accordance with the law;
2. Clarification of the situation of these people known to be missing is a necessity felt by the people and especially by their relatives;
3. The Revolutionary Governing Junta is aware that this problem constitutes an obstacle to the attainment of public tranquility and confidence in the new government;
4. Preliminary investigations carried out thus far have not fully solved the problem of those who disappeared for political reasons under the previous regime and it is our firm intention to locate them, both to relieve public anxiety and to prevent such illegal acts from recurring;
5. In order to break with the past and advance into the future in a spirit of peace and justice, it is necessary to take prompt, effective steps;

Therefore,

exercising the powers granted it by Decree No 1, [the Revolutionary Governing Junta]

Decrees:



Art 1. The Special Investigating Commission is created, to be composed of the attorney general of the republic, a person appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice, and a respectable citizen appointed by the Revolutionary Governing Junta.

Art 2. The Special Investigating Commission will have the specific task of investigating:

- a) The whereabouts of people who have been considered missing for political reasons;
- b) The existence of clandestine jails;
- c) Possible instances of torture; and
- d) The existence of undisclosed commentaries.

Art 3. The commission is granted a period of 60 days to carry out its task, and it shall then immediately submit a detailed report to the Revolutionary Governing Junta, appending evidence supporting its assertions, items that have been confiscated and recommendations it considers pertinent.

Art 4. The Special Investigating Commission, jointly with the Revolutionary Governing Junta, will inform the public of the results of its investigation.

Art 5. In carrying out its functions the commission will make use of information provided by the domestic and international bodies interested in the protection of human rights, it will have the power to summon any person or official to appear before it, it will have the power to move freely throughout the territory of the republic and to confiscate those items it considers evidence useful in its investigations.

Art 6. Security organs will be required to furnish all the cooperation sought by the commission, which will not have to explain why it wants the information requested.

Art 7. The commission will operate with full autonomy, and it will have the resources and staff it considers appropriate, which shall be provided upon its request by the Ministry of the Presidency.

Art 8. The commission may designate a place for the receipt of information that members of the public may want to offer concerning the task set forth in Art 2.

Art 9. This decree will take effect on the day it is published in the Official Gazette.

Issued at the Presidential Mansion: San Salvador, thirty October, one thousand nine hundred seventy-nine.

### Special Judges Named

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has appointed 17 processing judges to handle petitions for personal appearance involving people arrested for political crimes, Dr Luis Alonso Posada, member of the Special Investigating Commission for Those Arrested or Missing for Political Reasons, reported yesterday.

Dr Posada, who is a judge on the highest judicial body, indicated that the judges named have instructions to act promptly to clarify the situation of people considered prisoners or missing.

Writs of habeas corpus have been presented for: Tomas Flores Garcia, Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez B., Jose Gilberto Mena Perez, Otilio Perez Martinez, Eduardo Castro Umana, Esteban Antonio Corvera Romero, Roberto Antonio Corado Cruz, Jose Adolfo Santana Sibrian, Lucio Renderos Alvarenga, Jose Antonio Lopez, Amado Guardado Mejia, Jose David Guardado Guardado, Julio Armando Gutierrez Canas, Raul Ernesto Sosa Carranza, Pedro Diaz Barahona, Santos Ignacio Garcia Roque and Rogelio Guardado.

The processing judges were selected, it was said, because of their known ability and uprightness; they are the following: Julio Cesar Oliva, Jose Armando Pena Argueta, Jose Antonio Orantes Jimenez, Alfonso Moises Beatriz and Rafael Antonio Fonseca, Carlos Mauricio Molina Fonseca, Daniel Gonzalez Romero, Roberto Giron Flores, Mario Antonio Romero, Ernesto Alfonso Buitrago, Rene Antonio Gomez, Jose Roberto Roldan, Angel Antonio Huevo Martell, Jose Ramon Flores Berrios, Carlos Adrian Velis, Saul Valentin Carballo and Fabio Castillo.

9085

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICANS PETITION JRG IN SIGNED MANIFESTO

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 11-A

[Manifesto appearing in paid space in LA NACION, signed by Costa Rican leaders and political activists]

[Text] To the Governing Junta of El Salvador,  
San Salvador, El Salvador.

The coup d'etat in El Salvador that deposed General Romero and the installation of a governing junta that included members of that country's democratically-oriented citizenry gave rise, among Costa Ricans and those in other countries, to hope tempered with skepticism.

The military leaders who carried out the coup issued a statement in which they promised to satisfy a number of minimum political and economic demands that had been made by Salvadoran people's organizations.

Yet, as of today, two weeks after the coup d'etat, the new Salvadoran government has made little progress in the fulfillment of its promises: It has freed only the workers arrested since 15 October; it has lifted the state of siege that it had instituted; and it has permitted some political exiles to enter the country.

Nevertheless, the principal demands made by the people remain unsatisfied:

The political prisoners arrested in recent years are still in jail;

There has been no accounting of what has happened to nearly 500 missing people;

There has been no investigation to determine who was responsible for the crimes committed by previous military governments, so that they may be tried and punished;

Most of those involved in the repression of the people remain in important posts in the Army and the security organs;

Murderous paramilitary gangs, such as ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization], White War Union and others, continue to operate with impunity;

Demonstrations by the people are still machine-gunned, and the list of dead and wounded continues to grow: On 29 October a demonstration in the heart of the city was broken up with armored vehicles and heavy weapons, and demonstrators found in Morazan Square were violently dispersed; and the same happened to the mothers of prisoners and missing people who were in Liberty Square demanding the return of their children. According to press dispatches, nearly 40 people died in those incidents.

We want to tell you that until this situation changes people in Costa Rica and other countries will continue to doubt that your government will bring about genuine democratization and an improvement of the Salvadoran people's living conditions. Moreover, any real possibility that this might happen will be eliminated.

We, the undersigned, have viewed with alarm and distaste the level of repression reached under General Romero's regime. We have also expressed solidarity with--and still support--the Salvadoran people in their just struggle. That bond of brotherly solidarity moves us to urge you to take decisive, resolute steps to insure that:

the repression ends;

political prisoners are freed;

the situation of those who are missing is clarified;

criminals and torturers in previous regimes are tried and punished;

the paramilitary gangs are truly disbanded and the security organs are restructured.

San Jose, 31 October 1979

Signatures of some of the people sponsoring this statement:

1. Marcelo Prieto, deputy, Legislative Assembly; chairman, Liberationist Youth.
2. Isaac Felipe Azofeifa, poet.
3. Alfio Piva, rector, National University.
4. Jose Andres Masis, secretary general, National University.
5. Humberto Vargas Carbonell, faction leader, Legislative Assembly.
6. Juan Rafael Espinoza, president of the SITUN [expansion unknown].

7. Fernando Duran, president, Society of Authors.
8. Presbyter Oscar Lepiz, chaplain, Miraculous Medal.
9. Mario Espinoza, deputy, Legislative Assembly.
10. Jezer Gonzalez, university professor.
11. Mario Devandas, deputy, Legislative Assembly.
12. Luis Fernando Mayorga, vice-rector for instruction, Univ. of Costa Rica.
13. Enrique Orozco, secretary general of the SITUN.
14. Xinia Maria Rey, arbitrator, Labor Court.
15. Thais Rodriguez, secretary general, [a] union; [member of] Legislative Assembly.
16. Carlos Araya Pochet, dean of social sciences, Univ. of Costa Rica.
17. Fernando Leal, university professor.
18. Carlos Manuel Vicente C., University Council, UNA [Autonomous National University].
19. Roberto Mesen Obregon, University Council, UNA.
20. Edwin Leon, University Council, UNA.
21. Hector Monge, University Council, UNA.
22. Max Saurey, University Council, UNA.
23. Miguel Gutierrez, University Council, UNA.
24. Arnoldo Mora, chairman of the Costa Rican Committee for Solidarity with the Salvadoran People.

(Many more people signed this statement.)

Signature of responsible party:

Rosa Maria Brana Orue

Identity card: 1-186-294

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CSO: 3010



## EL SALVADOR

### BRIEFS

MORE OBJECTIVE NEWS--San Salvador, 12 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) today asked "the international press agencies and other communications media to adopt a more objective attitude regarding news." The leftist group today issued a communique asking the Salvadoran press and the news agencies to clarify that the attack on the Israeli Embassy was carried out by the ERP and not by the also outlawed popular liberations forces as reported by some Salvadoran media. The ERP claims there have been confusing dispatches attributing ERP operations to other groups operating in El Salvador. [Text] [PA122226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

## GUATEMALA

### BRIEFS

BISHOP LEAVES COUNTRY--Guatemala City, 11 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Ricardo Hamm, auxiliary bishop for the Guatemala archdiocese, has left the country after receiving several death threats. This news, which mentions "church sources" but gives no further explanation, was broadcast on the television news program TELEPRENSA. It has been confirmed today that the bishop is not at home. According to the report, Monsignor Hamm left for the United States several days ago "because he fears for his life" after being threatened on several occasions and after a number of unidentified men arrived at the parish house of Villa de Guadalupe, his church, looking for him. Monsignor Hamm, a member of the Maryknoll order, was consecrated bishop approximately 12 years ago and was recently in charge of visiting the archdiocese's parishes in the archbishop's name. The Metropolitan Curia has denied any knowledge of "such a serious thing" and has insisted that Monsignor Hamm is resting but has not left the country. [Text] [PA121709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

NEW MAGAZINE BEGINS PUBLICATION--This column hails the appearance of a new magazine, SIGNO, which is beautifully put together. It was created and founded by writer and poet Melida Rubio Espana who directs it. She is a newswoman who began working in the provinces, where reporters have to put up with a lot of difficulties to keep journalism alive. [[Excerpt] [PA122022 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 3 Dec 79 p 12 PA]

CSO: 3010

## HONDURAS

### CLAIMS REPORTED COMMANDER BRAVO IS ALIVE

#### 'LA PRENSA' Reports Bravo Alive

PA071411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1546 GMT 5 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran newspaper LA PRENSA said today that the well-known Somozist officer, Pablo Emilio Salazar Paiz, known as Commander Bravo, "is not dead and is living in Miami." The newspaper said its information came from sources close to the Honduran International Police (INTERPOL) section that has been investigating the case since last September when Bravo's murder was reported.

Bravo had arrived in Honduras with food, clothing and medicine for former Nicaraguan National Guards who fled following their defeat last July by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). Six days after Bravo disappeared police found the body of a man in southern Tegucigalpa. The man had been shot several times with a .22-caliber rifle after having been brutally tortured. Police never revealed his identity but assumed it could be the body of Bravo. The body was identified as Bravo by friends and relatives.

According to LA PRENSA, Bravo now travels unhindered between Miami, Paraguay, Guatemala and El Salvador because everyone thinks he is dead. The newspaper says, "Bravo stayed at a hotel in Tegucigalpa. After his death had been generally accepted, he left quietly for Miami accompanied by his wife." LA PRENSA concludes: "It is well-known that Bravo was a threat to the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which has always followed his movements. It never accepted his death and still considers him as its number one enemy."

Major Salazar, or Commander Bravo, defended the southern front near the Costa Rican border during the final Sandinist offensive, and his position was the last to fall into rebel hands.

#### Bravo's Death Reaffirmed

PA071412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 6 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Roberto Larios, a former colonel in the Nicaraguan National Guard, said here today that Somozist Maj Pablo Emilio Salazar Paiz, better known as Commander Bravo, is dead and buried in Honduras.

News of his death was learned here last September when he disappeared from his hotel. Some days later, the body of a man who had been tortured and murdered was found in southern Tegucigalpa. Honduran police were never completely convinced that the man was Major Salazar. However, relatives and friends identified the body as Salazar. Yesterday LA PRENSA said that police sources had asserted that Bravo is alive in Miami and that he travels frequently to visit his former chief, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, who is now living in Asuncion, Paraguay. LA PRENSA also said that Bravo travels freely between Guatemala and El Salvador, because everyone believes he is dead.

In his statement today, Larios said, "If some officials say Bravo is alive they must have their reasons. However, for us he is dead and we want to have the cause of his death clarified." Larios refused to comment on the possibility that Bravo had arranged his "death" so he could conduct clandestine counterrevolutionary activities in Nicaragua. Larios commanded an important post in Nicaragua during the Sandinist offensive against Somoza's forces. He resigned his post because he did not agree with the policies he was ordered to enforce.

CSO: 3010

PEASANTS OCCUPY CATHEDRAL IN EL PROGRESO

PA101647 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 151: GMT 10 Dec 79 PA

[Text] El Progreso, Honduras, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Honduran Patriotic Front [Frente Patriotico Hondureno--FPH], primarily from peasant organizations, occupied the cathedral in this city in northern Yoro Department yesterday afternoon.

The occupiers, 3 women and 14 men, delivered a list of demands to civilian and military authorities, including a request for the return of Jesuit priest James Franciscus Carney, better known as Father "Guadalupe," who was deported to the United States 3 weeks ago under charges of promoting subversive activities.

Father "Guadalupe" was born in the United States but he became a Honduran citizen. Therefore, some circles believe his exile is a violation of human rights.

The occupiers also want workers and peasants whom they regard as "political prisoners" to be released, the legal status of social Christian peasant organizations to be recognized and the Christian Democratic Party to be registered.

The Jesuits who run the occupied cathedral are holding a permanent session [sesion permanente].

Father Angel de Horna secured the release of three hostages. It was reported that those hostages were undercover policemen who were guarding a demonstration and went to mass along with the occupiers of the cathedral. It seems they decided to stay when the parishioners were sent away.

An infantry battalion operating in the region remains outside the cathedral. It is still unknown whether authorities will evict the occupiers as happened 2 weeks ago in the cathedrals in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula where university students resorted to a similar measure to make the same demands.

CSO: 3010



## HONDURAS

### BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, ASSIGNMENT CHANGES--The Armed Forces High Command has decided to promote all battalion commanders throughout the country, a military source told LA PRENSA yesterday. The promotion will also include lieutenant colonels in the foreign service. Some of the battalion commanders promoted are lieutenant colonels Rigoberto Regalado Lara, Marco Antonio Rosales Abella, Oscar Armando Mejía Peralta, Rodolfo Bonilla Blanco, Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, Jose Avenego Bueso Rosa, Hubert Bodden Caceres, Victorio Sanchez, Daniel Balí Castillo, Ruben Montoya and Humberto Regalado. The source added that changes of command pursuant to military law will be disclosed shortly. The source reported that the high command does not make a big display of those changes because they are done pursuant to military law. Promotions and changes of command may be announced on 21 December as in previous years. [Text][PA121409 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 31 PA]

CSO: 3010

## JAMAICA

### JAMAICA TO INCREASE EXPORTS WITH IDB LOAN

FL141500 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank has announced the approval of a U.S. \$7.5 million loan to help Jamaica increase exports of non-traditional goods by expanding the resources of its export development fund.

Jamaica has suffered in recent years from a lack of foreign exchange available to exporters, states an IDB news release giving details of the loan.

In an effort to stimulate the economy, the Government of Jamaica has launched a programme to increase the export of non-traditional goods.

As part of this programme, the government in 1979 established a revolving export development fund with the help of a U.S.\$31.5 million World Bank loan.

#### Credit for Exporters

The purpose of the E.D.F. is to provide credit to exporters for the importation of raw materials, intermediate inputs, spare parts and packaging materials.

Jamaica's non-traditional exports include processed and fresh foods, beverages, cigars, garments, liqueurs, cut flowers and plants, chemical, manufactured goods, electrical appliances, processed food and beverages.

These are sold largely in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands as well as member countries of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM).

The sale of non-traditional exports in 1979 is expected to total U.S.\$151.6 million, representing a 34 per cent increase over 1978 largely on the strength of increased sale to CARICOM countries.

The bank loan which was extended to the Government of Jamaica, will be used to expand the resources of the E.D.F. to assure an availability of foreign exchange to meet the import requirements of non-traditional exporters. The fund will be replenished with dollars from the sale of exports and is projected to turn over to 1.3 times a year.

Execution of the project is expected to increase the sale of non-traditional Jamaican exports by approximately U.S.\$33 million a year.

The total cost of the project is estimated at U.S.\$12.5 million, of which the bank loan will cover 60 per cent and local sources the remaining 40 per cent.

The approval of the U.S.\$17.5 million loan by the board of executive directors of the I.D.B. is subject to final action in the future in the light of the status of the bank's resources. The bank's member-countries are currently taking steps to put into effect recommendations of the bank's board of governors to increase the resources of the bank by U.S.\$9.75 billion.

The loan was extended from the Venezuelan Trust Fund, which the I.D.B. administers. It is for a term of 10 years at an interest rate of 7.9 per cent per annum. The loan will be disbursed in dollars or Venezuelan bolívares.

CSO: 3020

'GLEANER' EDITORIAL NOTES BAD ECONOMIC POLICY

FL141510 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Unattributed editorial titled: "Page One Editorial--The Last Straw"]

[Text] The first supplementary estimates placed by the minister of finance, Eric Bell, before the House of Representatives last Tuesday could be the last straw which breaks the economic back of Jamaica.

The estimates increase public expenditure by \$129 million. This is a 7 1/2 percent increase bringing total budgeted government expenditure to almost \$2,000 million this year.

The government is now spending over \$5 million per day. It is spending almost \$1,000 annually for each man, woman and child in the country.

This increased expenditure cannot be financed by increased tax resources.

Quite the reverse. There is every indication that the total tax revenues (including the bauxite levy) are falling short of expectations and will not meet the target of \$1,200 million set in the original 1979/80 budget.

Additional borrowing will now have to take place, not only to make good the fall in tax revenue, but also to cover the increased expenditure proposed in the supplementary estimates.

It is unlikely that government will be able to borrow this money in the traditional voluntary manner.

There is little doubt that there will be a shortfall in our government's foreign borrowing. Our foreign policy has not assisted us in this area. The supplementary estimates have increased our foreign exchange requirements, not reduced them.

And so our local commercial banks and other financial institutions will not be plundered for loans to finance a shortfall which could be anywhere between \$200 and \$400 million between foreign borrowings, our tax revenue and public expenditure.

Such a massive allocation of funds to the public sector while being most politically expedient for the government (in facilitating more expenditure) will deprive the private sector of any chance of recovery...will drive inflation upwards...will quicken further devaluations...and will by such a clear demonstration of financial irresponsibility, irreparably damage this country's ability to obtain foreign credit from anyone other than opportunists and philanthropists.

The entire supplementary estimates should be reconsidered. Indeed the expenditure planned in the original budget should be reduced to meet the falling tax revenue and borrowing opportunities.

Every Jamaican will suffer unless this final straw is removed. It is irresponsible of the utmost magnitude.

CSO: 3020



## JAMAICA

### JAMAICA'S SHEARER: NATIONAL DEBT WILL BE HARD TO SERVICE

FL141455 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Dec 79 pp 1, 19 FL

[Text] The Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer said on Friday night that what it will cost the country to service the national debt in the coming year is likely to be higher than the total net earnings from sugar, bananas, from exports of bauxite and of other non-traditional exports, and from tourism.

Addressing the annual awards and installation dinner of the Kingston Jaycees held at the Cathay Restaurant, Mr. Shearer said the amount of the debt charge and the proportion of export earnings required to finance it were both going to rise.

On the national debt, Mr. Shearer said that at the end of March this year the gross external debt stood at \$1,398,000,000 (Jamaican) or the equivalent of \$800,000,000 (U.S.) and 37.6 percent of the gross national product of the country.

"I do not need to remind my audience that these debts are all expressed in some foreign currency or another and have to be repaid in foreign currency based on the amount of devalued Jamaican currency required," he said.

By the end of March, the cost of servicing the external debt had risen to \$238,000,000 (Jamaican) per annum. That was 25 per cent of the total amount which Jamaica expected to earn in a year from all its exports of goods and services.

"Can we grasp what this means? For every \$1,000 Jamaica earns abroad from bauxite, alumina, sugar, bananas, citrus, tourism, \$250 will have to go out again in servicing the foreign debt. What is more, both the amount of the debt charge and the proportion of our export earnings required to finance it are going to rise further," Mr. Shearer said.

## Lowest Ebb

Imports in 1978 when they reached "perhaps their lowest ebb" were of the following order: consumer goods, \$129,000,000, raw materials \$537,000,000; and capital goods \$197,000,000 he said.

"That level of imports cannot generate economic recovery or improve living standards. I gravely doubt whether the Government of Jamaica will be able to sustain the recurrent burden of servicing the external debt created during their regime on the terms of the loans taken and also sustain even the low level of imports which are a part of the cause of the economic crisis," he added.

## \$148.2 Million From Tourism

Turning to tourism, Mr. Shearer said it was clear that the country needed a system to ensure that a larger proportion of tourist dollars actually received go into the banks to augment the meagre foreign exchange reserves.

In 1978, the Jamaica Tourist Board estimated that the tourist industry earned \$148.2 million (U.S.) but the Bank of Jamaica said that it saw only \$98-million out of that amount.

Looking at the distribution of professional, technical and managerial skills in agriculture Mr. Shearer wanted to know if it was not about time that some serious steps were taken to encourage some of the 43,000 professional and technicians now working in the public administration to move over into the agricultural sector.

Regarding labour and employment, Mr. Shearer said that looking at the labour force figures by age group, there was a large proportion between the age group of 14-19, numbering 124,000 out of the work force of 949,000, who should be in school.

"Shouldn't we seize every opportunity to build more schools and train more teachers as a first priority to get as many of these children back in the classrooms"? he asked.

Dealing with action to come to grips with the situation that he had outlined, Mr. Shearer said that the Jaycees, like the wider society, must expand exports and produce imports. No obstacle should be put in the way of any Jamaican who wanted to grow sugar-cane, plant bananas or improve his citrus for sale abroad.

"Those who have land should be required, encouraged, assisted and financed to put it into production, and those properties which the government took over and have not put into productive use must be brought under cultivation once more. No doctrinaire ideas about land ownership should be allowed to stand in the way of their return to meaningful production," he declared.

"Diversification of the agricultural economy is good, let us not speak against it. But with the best will in the world it will take time and time we cannot afford just now. Every acre of arable land should be brought under cultivation, either with food crops to feed our people and reduce imports of food, or with the export crops we already know how to produce.

"Market opportunities must be explored. We are next-door to the largest market on this planet. In addition, we are part of much-publicised international agreements designed to stimulate production."

702,000 Employed

"We must put people back to work," Mr. Shearer said.

In October of last year there were 702,000 people employed, and the rest of the labour force unemployed. Fewer than 10 per cent of the professionals, technicians and managers were out of a job, amongst craftsmen and productive operators 24 per cent; amongst unskilled, manual and general workers, 23 per cent; and 38 per cent amongst service workers.

Mr. Shearer said that under the J.L.P. regime there had been much more production than there was today. "It is on those investments in the previous regime that we earn and exist today. There has been no worthwhile investment to increase the nation's productive capacity since 1972, although there have been many promises and ground-breaking ceremonies," he declared.

Commenting that the country could not wait for the economy to hit rock-bottom before making plans for recovery, he ended by saying: "The political solution is close at hand. Your plans for recovery ought to be ready and waiting to be put into effect at a moment's notice, to commence the immense task for national economic recovery which we will tackle together."

CSO: 3020

ATC HOLDS POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT SEMINAR IN MATAGALPA

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] The Association of Rural Workers (ATC) held an intensive seminar on 1 and 2 November in pursuit of its goal to politically orient and enlighten its members. More than 150 farm workers from the community of La Tronca participated in the seminar, which was held in the heart of the Matagalpa mountains.

The participants in this seminar, which was a great experience for the local workers, expressed great interest in national events. They spoke about their participation in the entire political process.

The seminar's agenda, drawn up by several comrades in charge of political education for ATC, was the following: Political Process, "INRA and Agrarian Reform," "The Organizational Structures of ATC," "Role and Internal Operation of New Unions," "The New Concept of Cooperatives in Nicaragua." There was also a wide-ranging discussion of the policy of credit, technical assistance and marketing in small business production.

Several local farm workers spoke at the closing ceremony, among them Comrade Wilberto Lara. He stated: "Our organization, the Association of Rural Workers, did not emerge from nowhere. It was born in all of us workers who till the land, from which we will obtain many benefits; but it depends on our ties with other workers, because the future of the nation depends on us."

Not Enough to Claim Support

The farm worker mentioned that workers must honestly carry out the work the Revolution demands of us in order to raise production levels.

"Now that we have won this Revolution, we must organize. We must defend the freedom we won with rifle in hand. Furthermore, we must honor and pay tribute to all those who fell in these mountains. For these efforts it is not enough simply to claim support for them; we must actually carry out the tasks our vanguard entrusts to us.

The community of Guadalupe was represented by Comrade Antonio Ramon Mejia: "We, comrades, form the foundation of the people's vanguard, the FSLN; we have a long struggle ahead of us. All of us who worked in the Revolution are building a New Nicaragua. For many years our homeland was on a bed of nails; each step sent a sharp stab of pain into our feet. But now that is all over with, and we are building a new Nicaragua with our spiritual and material work."

The comrades who belong to the musical group La Tronca livened the discussion with testimonial songs. El Grupo de Teatro Campesino [The Peasant Theater Group] put on a sociodrama that depicted the dictatorial repression of Somoza.

The closing ceremony of the seminar took place in an atmosphere of confidence, fraternity and desires to overcome our problems.

8926

CSO: 3010



AGRARIAN REFORM ADVANCES REPORTED BY FSLN PAPER

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 9

[Text] Harsh Treatment of People Buying Stolen Coffee, Say Matagalpa and Jinotega Authorities

Matagalpa and Jinotega authorities announced recently that people caught selling coffee stolen from state or private institutions will be punished by preventive control of property, or the confiscation of the product, depending on what is proven during the investigation. The people who will be punished are those who purchase coffee that has been stolen from its legal owners, or who purchase the product without due authorization by the Ministry of Trade.

The first measure to be taken against these criminals is preventive control; if it is proven that they committed the crime, they will be punished in accordance with the sentence imposed by the courts, including the possibility of several years in prison.

Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute Intervenes in Conflict between Landowner and Parcel Owners in Department of Jinotega

Lawyers for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) stated yesterday that the institute is looking into the conflict between landowner Asuncion Molina Rodriguez and 320 rural families that live on the parcels La Habana del Valle de Panali, in the jurisdiction of Quilali, department of Jinotega.

The residents of the region stated that their parcels border on the Guana Ranch, owned by Molina Rodriguez, and that this man has trespassed on their land and interfered with their crops and livestock. They say he constantly threatens them through his foreman.

Personnel from the INRA Legal Department went to the scene, investigated the complaint, and determined by talking to residents and the foreman exactly what trespasses this landowner had committed against the residents.

In this manner, the INRA is dealing with the complaints of peasants who are affected by the practices of landowners in different parts of the country.

## AGROINRA Officials Predict Tripling of Sugar Production

Several officials of Agrarian Reform Agroindustries (AGROINRA) who are working in the sugar sector asserted yesterday that there is enough potentially arable land in our country to triple the sowing of sugar cane for future harvests, and that with a moderate investment in the different sugar operations run by INRA, production in these plants could double.

Luis Rivas Leal, in charge of the sugar sector, stated that the new harvest will begin shortly, and that just the Camilo Ortega Saavedra sugar mill, which is located on the Atlantic coast, will process an average of 100 tons of cane, which will yield a total of 100,000 quintals of sugar. This sugar mill, formerly known as Fomento Atlantico Nicaraguense, S.A., has only 1,500 ~~manzanas~~ planted, although its potential is 6,000 ~~manzanas~~ of cane and 2,000 ~~manzanas~~ of basic grains.

We should note that in this harvest, the only sugar mill that is not functioning is the old Amalia plant, located on the Pacific coast. But even without that plant sugar experts estimate that production for the domestic market will be equal to that of earlier years.

About 3,000 heads of family depend on the Camilo Ortega complex for their livelihood, which served as justification for the construction of a Health Center there. There are four doctors there (two Nicaraguans and two Mexicans) who treat an average of 50 patients a day.

Infrastructure improvements have been made in all the sugar mills; this year 154 Cuban teachers will arrive in Managua to teach in the schools in those plants. The Cuban teachers were requested from the Ministry of Public Health by AGROINRA. The latter will be the first institution to underwrite all the costs involved in this program.

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CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON SANDINISM, GOVERNMENT JUNTA

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p D-19

[Report on interview with Nicaraguan Ambassador to Venezuela Dr Gonzalo Ramirez Morales in Caracas by EL NACIONAL; date not given]

[Text] Nicaragua does not intend to export its revolution, confirmed the new ambassador of that country to Venezuela, Dr Gonzalo Ramirez Morales.

A doctor by profession, Dr Ramirez Morales arrived in Caracas only a week ago, accompanied by his wife and two sons. When we visited him in the new residence, we found that his wife was performing the duties of secretary due to the difficulty the new government faces in paying personnel at all levels as a result of the looting to which the national treasury was subjected in the last months of the revolution.

"Somozism," he told us at the beginning of the interview, "was something hateful, a genocidal government supported by international interests of the right."

He recalled that Nicaragua has been a country which has suffered greatly throughout its history but has managed to maintain the ideals of Sandino despite 45 years of a cruel dictatorship, ideals which remained alive in the spirit of the people.

He also recalled that in the last phase of the revolution, the unification of all social classes was achieved for the overthrow of the dictatorship, their vanguard being the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], in which existing divisions disappeared, and a powerful front supported by workers and peasants was created.

"The Sandinist Front," he told us, "is the armed vanguard of the revolution and has an immense popular support in Nicaragua as well as in the countries of Latin America and in the nonaligned countries, of whose movement we are part."

"In this first phase of the revolution, and until its institutionalization is achieved, the National Reconstruction Junta is responsible for legislating by decree."

We commented that the story has been circulating that there is the possibility that the Sandinist Front, which is the group which really has the power, could in the not too distant future directly assume leadership and replace the Junta. Does that possibility exist?

He said: "This revolutionary process has been underway for a long time. To carry it out we had the support of countries such as Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba and, generally, that of all Latin American countries.

"The possibility that the Junta will be replaced does not exist. It is understood, naturally, that when the country has the capability of holding a democratic election, the Junta could remain in charge of the government if the people so decide."

He added: "However, to believe that the Sandinist Front could seize power through a coup of the right or extreme left shows a lack of knowledge about the Nicaraguan people and their leaders, and because of that, the inability to see that such an event is almost impossible."

#### The Greed of Somozism

Questioned about the most serious problems faced by the government at this time, the ambassador answered:

"The most serious problem we are facing is the greed of Somozism. As has been reported, the dictatorship left barely \$3 million in the Central Bank. Moreover, it also left a debt of about \$1.8 billion, an industry which is 75-percent destroyed, the country almost destroyed to such a degree that there are cities which were completely razed."

He added: "The families not in mourning today are rare. The Nicaraguan people suffered the most sacrifices during these periods and the revolution belongs to them.

"Fortunately, Somoza was not able to take the land with him. The properties of the former dictator, which covered 45 percent of the tillable soil of Nicaragua, have been confiscated and the peasants are working in them through the process of the agrarian reform. In accomplishing it, Nicaragua has the cooperation of friendly countries and some loans which have been granted by international institutions.

With respect to this cooperation, Ambassador Ramirez Morales made special mention of the Venezuelan Government.

Another of the problems facing the Junta is the fact that many Somozists managed to flee to neighboring countries with many dollars. In one of these countries, military men of the right together with the Somozist fugitives, are trying to prejudice the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

He declared: "As for the rest, the Sandinist government is not thinking of exporting its revolution."

#### Continuing But Insufficient Help

In reply to questions by the reporter, the ambassador acknowledged that certainly the help granted to his country is continuing even though it is insufficient given the destruction and deprivations of Somozism.

He pointed out: "However, the Junta continues to insist that no help shall be conditioned nor shall it compromise the revolutionary process."

He also acknowledged that there are no problems with the Government of Honduras, where more than 4,000 Somozist military personnel have found asylum.

We asked him: "Is it to be feared that a counterrevolution could be initiated from that country?"

"Not even if all the military personnel of Honduras and El Salvador were to participate could they defeat our people," he answered.

#### A Nationalist Revolution

In some Venezuelan political circles and in international commentaries the fear has been expressed that the government of the Junta could be only a front and that sooner or later the Sandinists will take over and lead Nicaragua to communism. What does Ambassador Ramirez Morales think?

He answered: "Sincerely, I believe that Nicaragua is a country of Christian upbringing. I do not believe that a radicalization toward communism will take place because Sandinism has its own nationalist doctrine. It is a process of the center without taking one side or the other: It is neither imperialist nor ultraleftist."

In passing, he recalled that the government of the Junta has several priests in it: a priest is the chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, another is at the Ministry of Education; another is the director of the literacy campaign; another is the attorney general of the republic, precisely the agency which is responsible for the process of expropriations.



In conclusion, he told us two more things:

One, that the banks had to be nationalized to place them in operation because the banking institutions, like the savings and loan institutions, had been looted by their own directors, who fled from the country with the depositors' money [item ends without further explanation].

8908

CSO: 3010

HUMBERTO ORTEGA PRAISES SANDINIST UNITY

PA112143 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Speaking at the first training seminar for the Oscar Perez-Cassara cadres of the Sandinist Workers Central which opened yesterday at Javier Grotto, Commander Humberto Ortega said all men must fully understand the revolution and cast aside their individualism and all the rotten structures of our former society which actually made them work against the process of liberation from underdevelopment.

We have won the military war, but the struggle against hunger and ignorance continues. Our vanguard Sandinist National Liberation Front must maintain close contact with our people, Commander Ortega continued. We must join the masses, the people and the land so it can be seen we are waging a revolution in Nicaragua without any schemes, without any type of radicalism, and so we can get to know the enemy in order to defeat the enemy.

Let us listen to the words of the companero commander of the revolution, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, at the seminar of the Sandinist Workers Central held yesterday.

[Begin recording--in progress] That treacherous bourgeoisie and take the progressive bourgeoisie to the struggle which did not yield to that treacherous bourgeoisie, to the large capitalists. [sentence as heard] There was a great national unity that made it possible to defeat imperialism.

Then, this national unity also needed the help of the Latin American and other peoples of the world. The progressive revolutionary governments helped [words indistinct] to tie down the imperialists so they could not intervene in our country. A rebellion, without national unity such as was evident with the Sandinist revolution, without the unity of the people around Sandinism and without the unity of the Sandinists, it would not have been possible to obtain the unity of the Latin American peoples who were, in one manner or another, against Yankee imperialism. We find ourselves then with a situation such as [words indistinct] when for the first time in history, [words indistinct] for the first time, he stood up, faced his peers and said no.

They contributed to the triumph of the Sandinists against Somoism. [end recording]

That was part of the speech delivered yesterday by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

CSO: 3010

CDS ASKED TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST SOMOZISTS

PA091728 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Dec 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "The CDS and Revolutionary Justice"]

[Text] The creation of special emergency courts and the special attorney general's office represents another step in the consolidation of a new legal structure where laws will truly be an expression of the popular will and tools to defend the interests of the people.

Following the issuance of a decree to this effect, the People's Organization Committee (COP), realizing the importance that the activation of a long-awaited justice system has for the organized masses, has called on all Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) to give evidence that may be presented in the trials for the defendants.

The CDS have played an essential role in the mass polio vaccinations, the price-control struggle, the literacy survey and in many other activities. They must become a tool for the application of revolutionary justice. The defense of the revolution also means the application of justice, and no one can present evidence of the atrocities committed by the Somozist regime better than our people.

The revolution guarantees Somozist prisoners the right of defense. The CDS must present the necessary evidence so that no henchman of the dictatorship goes unpunished for crimes committed against the people. This is not a matter of promoting revenge. The purpose is to exercise the right of our society to use justice to close a dark chapter in our history and to set the basis for the moral strengthening of the nation.

For the past several months BARRICADA has been publishing photographs of the prisoners who have been summoned by the revolutionary courts. We hope those photographs will help the CDS to identify some of the killers of our people.

The moment has arrived to exercise the rights gained with so much sacrifice. The workers and the people organized in the CDS must participate in this new national effort with responsibility and with the certainty that justice will be done. Similarly, our people must respect the decisions of the courts to reintegrate into society those prisoners released by the revolutionary justice system.

COMMITTEE WORKING ON FINAL DETAILS OF 1980 LITERACY CAMPAIGN

PA112237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA

[Text] New year will be officially decreed the year of literacy by the National Reconstruction Government Junta. The march toward literacy will not be halted. The national literacy committee is working hard on the final preparations for the great literacy campaign. It has been reported that a national printing house will begin publication of 200,000 literacy manuals on 15 December. Production of uniforms for members of the literacy brigades will also begin in mid-December.

In view of the paper shortage, the literacy committee is trying to get friendly countries to print the rest of the manuals and pamphlets needed for the campaign. The committee has also announced that 250,000 pens donated by the OAS will arrive on Friday.

The campaign will cost approximately 200 million cordobas. Of these, 50 million cordobas will be allocated within the education budget. Donations from friendly countries will not, however, totally cover the cost of the campaign. Last week the Sandinist youth held a popular collection to obtain funds for pencils for the campaign. This fund raising effort will be carried out through certificates of support which will be issued in different denominations. They can be bought by the people who can thus show their support for the literacy campaign.

We should stress the Nicaraguan young people's great enthusiasm for the literacy campaign. The brigade members are preparing themselves with great patriotism and intense humanitarianism to take the light of education to the country's most remote areas. Guided by the example of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, the brigade members are competing to be in the front ranks which will go to the mountains where the intense battles against the Somozist dictatorship were waged. Now it is a battle against the illiteracy inherited from the dictatorship. This battle will be won by the courage of our youths.

CSO: 3010



PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC PLANS URGED

PA131925 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt] To effect a reorganization of our country's economic structure requires not only the participation of the owners of the means of production and of officials who are guiding this new economic process, but also the participation of the people who, through their various organizations, must participate actively in implementation of these new economic policies.

This statement was made today by economist Jose Luis Medal, who said our people should be aware that the two economic terms--the effect of the war and effect of economic reorganization are different. He said reactionary sectors are trying to confuse our people about the use of these two terms. Medal explained this in the following interview.

[Begin recording] [Medal] ...they are problems which are the effect of the war, what we could call problems of the new economic reorganization. What is occurring within certain sectors of the public is that they confuse effects of the war with effects of the new economic system, and the two should be clearly differentiated.

[Question] Companero, explain specifically the distinctions you are making.

[Answer] Look, as an effect of the war there are reactionary sectors who believe certain economic scarcities are caused by the new government. This can be seen clearly.

The economic scarcities which are occurring are the result of the fact that no planting was done. They are the effects of physical destruction, and independently of any government in power these effects would have been the same.

However, there are reactionary persons seeking to confuse the public. They tend to present certain economic effects of the war as effects of the new government. What has occurred in the economic sphere is that the effects of the new economic measures of the new government cannot be seen immediately over the short term, and certainly not in an economy that is cyclical like ours, in which agriculture is seasonal, year after year.

The positive effects of the government's economic policy will not be visible immediately. To believe this is to fool oneself. They will have to be seen after a certain period of time, after the new harvest, after the measures of fiscal and monetary reorganization and the employment policy begin to show results.

Consequently, in this regard we are in a period of austerity, a period of sacrifice, and the positive effect of the new economic reorganization will have to mature for a certain period of time.

The people should not allow themselves to be deceived by these reactionary elements who wish to exploit certain economic situations produced by the war for a counterrevolutionary campaign.

[Question] The participation of the people is basic to the new economic order. Can you tell us how the people may participate in this new organizational period of our economy?

[Answer] It is very important, in order not to fall into the vices of bureaucracy, to have the people participate in the new economic reorganization underway in Nicaragua.

This implies a number of things. For example, at the level of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] it is possible to enforce price controls more effectively. Each CDS could keep a list, for example, of the prices at the grocery store in their area and determine how the prices controlled by the Economy Ministry are observed.

It is necessary for workers organized in their respective production centers--in the factories, in agricultural enterprises, and so forth--to participate in the decision-making process of the new economic plans, to help set the production targets of their enterprise, to realize what serious economic problems are being faced by the enterprise, because economic planning and the economic plan [as heard] should obviously be the product of the participation of all popular sectors in future economic decisions. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

## PEOPLE MUST PARTAKE IN DECISIONS, 'EL PUEBLO' SAYS

PA120401 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 6 Dec 79 p 2 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] One of the main objectives of our revolution is to turn our people into their own rulers. The possibility of achieving this objective depends on the degree of organization which our people attain. However, the need to organize will only be understood when the participation of the masses is not only permitted but demanded as necessary for reaching firm solutions.

There is no justification for not taking into account the masses' opinion on adopted measures. Furthermore, the development of the masses' political awareness is closely linked to their active and conscious participation in the analysis and discussion of problems.

The controversy over the 13th month bonus decree confirms the above. It would be foolish to believe that the improper reactions to the decree are the result of selfishness and a lack of willingness to sacrifice because our people--even the petit bourgeois sectors--have shown that they were willing to offer their lives when necessary. To think that people who were willing to die do not want to give up a 13th month bonus or part of it is to be too simplistic.

Therefore, those views must be due to the people's lack of understanding of the measure's revolutionary character. We believe this misunderstanding could easily have been avoided if all our people had participated in the discussion of such problems and the adoption of those measures. At the same time the people would have obtained greater political awareness which would not only have led them to accept the questioned measures but also to have a greater willingness to undertake any effort demanded by the development of our revolution.

The discussion would also have produced a healthy and necessary ideological struggle, bringing all the existing popular power organizations into the act. These organizations have so far only showed their good intentions. In this way they would have undergone a test by fire since they would have had to show in practice the validity of their principles and theories in relation to the needs of the people.

It is not a matter of interpreting the people's aspirations but of creating the structures of popular power so that the people themselves will achieve their aspirations.

## NICARAGUA

### GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT U.S., TALK TO CONGRESSMEN

PA160444 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA

[Angelita Zavallos telephone report from Washington--presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] Stressing that the people of Nicaragua have a right to self-determination and are, therefore, entitled to choose their own solutions to their problems, Commanders Jaime Wheelock, Victor Tirado and Rene Nunez, representing the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], yesterday ended a frank conversation with U.S. congressmen who are currently debating in the U.S. Congress a \$75-million loan to Nicaragua.

Mostly receptive, the congressmen showed frank interest in Nicaragua's revolutionary process, asking a variety of questions on foreign policy, human rights, the situation of private enterprise and possibilities for foreign investment.

At all times, the replies of the commanders were clear and dignified and after the talks ended they were congratulated by the congressmen.

The FSLN leaders held talks both with members of the [words indistinct] whether a totalitarian dictatorship would replace Somoza's dictatorship, the commanders said that no predictions should be made nor should the Nicaraguan process be interpreted objectively. [sentence as heard] facts are the most important, said Commander Wheelock, adding that even if the Nicaraguan Government took the path of socialism, he could not see how this could endanger the security of the United States.

Wheelock commented that there had been interventions in Nicaragua several times, but he was sure that this time, the United States intends to do everything via the path of peace, concord and understanding.

The commanders mentioned their intention to maintain relations of friendship with all the nations of the world and that they felt very close to the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Cuba. This reply came while answering the congressmen's questions about Nicaragua's foreign policy, specifically toward Cuba.

Some congressmen had distorted information about what is really occurring within the revolution. They believed that the collective resignation of the Government of National Reconstruction, which was announced here, meant a political crisis. They were told that it is part of a move to reorganize ministries and relocate ministers within the present context of the revolutionary government. Up to now, the structure of the previous cabinet had been followed.

On the nationalization of mines, the commanders denied that that was part of a plan to nationalize private enterprises, as some of the congressmen had been informed.

In their observations, the revolutionary leaders said that 60 percent of the \$75-million loan that is now being debated would be used to reactivate the private sector. They added that the laws of Nicaragua have always established that the state owns the natural resources; all that had existed before the nationalization was a concession contract for the exploitation of mines.

Following the talk with the congressmen, Senators Edwards, (?Zorinsky) and Hollings talked at length with commanders Tirado, Wheelock and Nunez. They discussed the confidence that should exist regarding the revolutionary process, which is responsible for using all the loans to enable Nicaragua to return to normal living conditions.

However, Commander Victor Tirado pointed out only the Nicaraguan people can achieve the Nicaraguan revolution's goals.

Previously, in a gesture that was considered unprecedented by those who know him, Senator Hollings of South Carolina told Commander Tirado that he will vote in favor of the \$75-million loan in view of the sensible reply given to one of his questions.

The visit of Commanders Wheelock, Tirado and Nunez began in Washington with a meeting of the Latin American Solidarity Organization [LASO], an organization which during the entire struggle was active in supporting the present government of Nicaragua. During this meeting the members of LASO, the FSLN leaders thanked the organization for all the work it had done during the most difficult period of Nicaragua's revolution.

The leaders also held meetings with the human rights secretariat, the agriculture secretariat and with a representative of the aid,

CSO: 3010



SUPREME COURT JUDGE COMMENTS ON CONFLICTS BETWEEN POLICE, JUDGES

PA110449 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA

[Text] At present, there are no military laws [fueros militares]. They are under study. The resolutions of the judges must be obeyed by the Sandinist police because the judges are also authorities of the revolution. Here is Supreme Court Judge Roberto Arguello Hurtado commenting on this:

[Begin Arguello recording] It is true there are a number of legal problems resulting from the disorganization of the previous regime, the destruction of institutions, the revocation of the laws of the national guard and its structures, the lack of a legislative branch and the dissolution of the courts. These problems are being gradually solved. For example, the army's laws are being drafted because the national guard laws were abrogated. However, the procedural and criminal law, of the army have not yet been established. The Supreme Court of Justice has received the draft of a law to solve this situation. The judges have already received their special jurisdiction and the criminal judges are already operating. Any disagreement within the army over the interpretation of the law must be solved through legal means. If there is a disagreement between the military authorities and the judges, the Supreme Court must solve it.

[Question from unidentified newswoman] Would there be a penalty if the legal decisions of a judge are not respected?

[Answer] All the decisions and rulings of the courts of justice must be respected by the police. The police cannot question the orders a judge issues. For example, the police cannot challenge an order to turn a prisoner over to the courts. Many times the orders are not carried out at the police stations with deliberate speed, but this is understandable due to these past 4 months of revolution. However, this must be gradually rectified, and the judges' orders will have to be immediately obeyed by the police because the judges are also authorities of the revolution. There must be cooperation between the police and the judicial branch for legal institutions to operate effectively. A police official cannot question the order issued by a civilian judge. He must obey it. When there is a conflict over jurisdiction between the police and judicial authorities, it can be solved by a higher court--the Supreme Court of Justice. [end recording]

BORGE, VIVAS, RAMIREZ ADDRESS THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN

PA100415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 9 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A "yes" voiced by thousands of children established 8 December as "National Children's Day" in Nicaragua as a result of the first meeting between the Sandinist police and the Nicaraguan children held at the Plaza de la Revolucion in this capital yesterday.

Members of the junta of the government of national reconstruction, the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and the general staff of the police participated in this unprecedented event in Nicaragua.

Tomas Borge, Sandinist commander and interior minister, asked the junta to officially decree this date to honor the Nicaraguan children "who are the garden of the revolution."

The Sandinist leader said "the children are the flowers of the garden and the eyes of our revolution and we will take care of them with affection. We will give our last drop of blood so that nobody will disturb the revolutionary dawn of their future in our fatherland."

Borge affirmed that when the revolution punishes the enemies of the people, "we are punishing those who murdered our children, heroes and martyrs. We are doing this for the love of our children and this means that we should not let the heroes go about freely in the streets."

The Nicaraguan minister lashed out at those who criticize the Sandinist revolution inside and outside the country and urged that instead of "going around engaged in such foolishness, they help us with their resources to save our children who are dying in the hospitals without attention and medicines." Borge said the Nicaraguan children's malnutrition rate has gone up to 70 percent. He added 200 out of each 1,000 children born in Nicaragua die, stressing this is one of the most serious problems the revolution is facing. He harshly condemned those who push the youths, and especially

the children, into vices stating that if the death penalty is ever established in Nicaragua, the drug traffickers would be the first to be executed.

Sandinist National Police Chief Rene Vivas also addressed the thousands of children who filled the Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza. He said he was pleased with the importance of the first meeting between the policemen and the children.

After stating that Carlos Fonseca Amador, the "chief of the revolution," would have felt very happy to have been these, Vivas said the children will have a friend, and a protector of their security in each policeman and member of the armed forces. He said the event was "aimed at erasing the image left by Somoza's genocidal national guard from their minds."

"The police is now the armed branch of the revolution. It will protect the daily sleep of our children who are the future of our process," Junta Member Sergio Ramirez affirmed.

Elias Velasquez, brother of Luis Alfonso Velasquez—one of the martyr children of the liberation war against the previous regime—spoke on behalf of the "Luis Alfonso Velasquez" children's organization urging all children to get organized.

The child concluded by stating: "We must mold ourselves culturally and politically and also participate in sports so that each student will have food and will not be the poor child of the past 50 years. We must fight against vice with the help of the Sandinist police and foster our revolution by being exemplary children."

CSO: 3010

## POLITICAL DELEGATE DISCUSSES JINOTEGA SITUATION

PA091657 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 5 Dec 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] This paper interviewed Alonso Porras, the interior ministry's political delegate in Jinotega, on the latest incidents that have taken place in that city. He was asked to explain certain "rumors" that are upsetting the people.

Porras said problems occurred in Jinotega when some authorities were changed and disciplinary action was taken in the army and police, but those problems have been overcome. However, now a group of disorganized [as published] individuals is interested in retaining the negative image of the army. "There were problems," he said, "but reactionary groups, people interested in promoting uneasiness, have taken to spreading unfounded 'rumors.'"

He said actions such as quartering troops have been taken to avoid disturbances. When Sandinist soldiers go out into the street now they must be on official business and have their papers with them. A police group has been organized to monitor the soldiers' conduct, particularly in liquor stores.

He also reported that a Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) departmental committee has been established. It will be the top political leadership body in charge of monitoring the faithful observance of FSLN guidelines. Porras explained that the Sandinist defense committee is trying to improve the army's image in the city. "We meet every day," he said.

He said it was not intended to keep Rodolfo Mejia's death secret. His family was informed of the results of the investigation during which no companero tried to hide any facts concerning such a heinous crime.

"It is totally false that former pro-Somozist Commander Armando Parajon is interrogating, torturing or patrolling the streets of the city," Alonso Porras said in reference to reports to that effect that are upsetting the people of Jinotega. "Jinotega knows who Parajon is. Besides, unrest has ended here, he noted.

This newspaper, which had been suppressed in many departments with the incarceration of vendors and even express orders not to sell it, can be sold in Jinotega. Asked if it is the official view of the city not to allow the paper to be sold, Porras replied that "the view is the same as in the rest of the country--that free speech reigns in Nicaragua."

He was asked if EL PUEBLO can sell its paper and have its own office there without threats of incarceration to our vendors. "Of course," he replied.

CSO: .010



COSEP DOCUMENT WANTS BUSINESS ROLE EXPLAINED

PA092026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 8 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Dec (AFP)—Nicaraguan private businessmen called upon the Sandinist government today to outline the country's future course and clearly discuss the role of private enterprise in the revolution. Businessmen said they feel left out of the decisions made by the government, whose plan, they point out, "has weakened and is losing credibility."

The statement is contained in a document presented by the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) to seven economic committees currently studying economic prospects for 1980 along with the government junta and the Sandinist Front. The document had been kept secret since the end of November but was partially disclosed today by COSEP Chairman Enrique Dreyfus.

Politically, COSEP regrets that the government is unilaterally straying from the fundamental national statute issued by the junta and the Sandinist Front following the revolutionary victory. The statute replaced the constitution that was in effect in Nicaragua during Gen Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship. It went into effect with the approval of all national political groups. Deviation from the statute, COSEP notes, includes failure to fulfill the promise to establish a council of state to share legislative power with the junta and 17 political, union and professional representatives and call elections in a reasonable amount of time. The creation of the council has been slated for May 1980.

It was announced today that people's assembly meetings will be convened to discuss the 1980 economic plan that the Sandinist government leaders will draw up during sessions with more than 200 experts who comprise the seven advisory economic committees.

COSEP also asked for specific action by pertinent government agencies concerning the way that private business will receive short and medium term state credit. The controversial COSEP document was viewed by some as violent

but others regard it to be open and to the point on some matters of interest to the people.

COSEP wants short term (up to 2 years) guidelines to be laid down for the establishment of production, import, financing and payment [habilitaciones] procedures, and it wants labor relations to be regulated to keep labor-management disputes from going to the extreme of halting production.

On a long term basis (3 to 10 years), COSEP wants an unambiguous policy to spell out the duties and rights of private business in Nicaragua. COSEP says it believes it is inconsistent with the pluralist nature of the revolution to set long term guidelines without the participation of dynamic production groups.

COSEP also opposes calling the various armed forces branches Sandinist and repeated attempts to create a single workers central organization, also called Sandinist, which, according to COSEP, threatens the right to union organization. COSEP also assails the press law in effect in Nicaragua because "it leaves the door open to curtail free speech too easily."

COSEP also asserts that lines of authority and responsibility have not been outlined in Nicaragua and so enormous uncertainty exists and efforts are duplicated.

It was learned from sources close to the ruling junta that the economic views of the business document may be accepted, but its views on national political development will be rejected.

CSO: 3010

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FORMED TO HELP FLOODED REGION

PA130354 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1845 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA

[Nicaraguan Government Junta Decree on emergency aid for flooded Atlantic coast area; read by junta member Daniel Ortega at press conference in Managua--live]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua states whereas:

1. The heavy rains during the past few weeks have caused several rivers to overflow and flood a vast area affecting many communities in the northern region of Zelaya Department. This has been a disaster and emergency for the people of that area.
2. Since these floods occur almost every year in this region and because of the seriousness of the situation, it has been decided that an emergency committee will be formed. It will be comprised of state, aid and local organizations to coordinate the assistance to the people of the affected areas.

Exercising its authority, the junta has decided to:

1. Declare the northern area of Zelaya Department between the Huahua, Coco and Hulan rivers and the Atlantic coast an emergency zone.
2. Create an emergency committee to coordinate the aid to the affected areas. It will be presided over by a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and will include a member from the public works and transport, health and social welfare ministries, the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, the municipal affairs secretariat, the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist Air Force and the Nicaraguan Red Cross.
3. The emergency committee to coordinate the aid to the affected areas will appoint the commissions it deems necessary.
4. All persons, companies and institutions are obliged to cooperate with the emergency committee if they are called to do so in accordance with their knowledge of activity.
5. This decree is effective upon publication in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Managua on 11 December 1979.

## NICARAGUA

### ATLANTIC REGION DECLARED DISASTER AREA

PA131543 Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 13 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Dec (AFP)--The government junta today promulgated a decree declaring a large portion of the country's northern region, which has been seriously affected by flooding, a disaster area.

The junta decided to call for immediate international assistance. Meanwhile the Red Cross has described the situation as extremely serious.

Some 25,000 people have fled their homes in 28 Indian towns in an area of approximately half a million hectares which has been flooded by the rivers Ulang, Coco, Wawa and Kukalaya.

Rains continued to pour today after 18 consecutive days of stormy weather which has prevented planes carrying relief supplies from landing in Puerto Cabezas, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast near the border with Honduras.

The decree orders all persons and institutions which have been called upon to render relief work in the Atlantic area to do so on a priority basis.

The junta reported that food needs total tens of thousands of quintals of rice, beans, sugar, flour and powdered milk. In addition, it is making arrangements to send thousands of unemployed persons from the Pacific area to help with the drainage work, assist the population and rehabilitate roads in the flooded areas.

The floods are worsening Nicaragua's already difficult economic situation.

At a rally today in Managua, junta member Alfonso Robelo predicted that the first 6 months of 1980 will be particularly difficult and asked Nicaraguans to learn to live in strict austerity. He said this is indispensable to overcome the country's economic woes. He asked women to use less cosmetics or use those manufactured locally. He also asked motorists to consume less fuel and to use mass transportation more often.

Up to the victory of the revolution luxury automobiles proliferated in Nicaragua. In addition gasoline was cheap and transportation services were poor. Therefore Robelo's suggestions entail a real change for a segment of the population.

The junta member attributed the country's economic straits to the public debt of \$1.6 million inherited from Gen Anastasio Somoza's government and to the war that ravaged this country for several months.

Robelo stressed that people must be less self-centered and think with a greater social sense. He said 400,000 people, comprising half of the country's economically active population, are currently unemployed or have no permanent jobs.

To conclude, Robelo, a successful businessman who has placed his assets at the service of Nicaragua's reconstruction, spoke in favor of the government's energy-saving policy for 1980 and promised that mass transportation services will be improved in order to encourage vehicle owners to use buses more often and to save gasoline.

CSO: 3010



## NICARAGUA

### NATION'S FIRST COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION UNIT OPENS IN ESTELI

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 10

[Text] The first collective production unit in the city of Esteli, composed of 33 companera seamstresses, was formed yesterday with the goal of becoming fully engaged in the tasks of expanding production and becoming Nicaragua's model production unit.

The ceremony was attended by Companera Minister of Social Welfare Lea Guido de Lopez, who praised the efforts being made in this regard by the companeras who now make up the first collective production unit.

With financing from CARE and direct attention from the Ministry of Social Welfare, the 33 companeras from the districts of El Rosario, Lomas del Lago and Emaus set themselves the task of making clothing for this country's workers and peasants, who previously were exploited at the exploiter's commissaries and shops.

Minister of Social Welfare Lea Guido de Lopez said, during the inauguration ceremony, "Yesterday this people rose as a single body to fight against the dictatorship that for over 45 years kept our people sunk in exploitation and repression. Today there is a new dawn on the horizon, whereby this afflicted people, like other groups in Nicaragua, sees hope in the form of the reconstruction work directed by our vanguard, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], and being carried out by our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which wants to interpret desires to overcome and abolish exploitation in Nicaragua."

### We Will No Longer Continue to be Exploited

"This moment is important not only for Esteli but also for all Nicaragua, for united we were able to make this project a reality," said companera Nelly Martinez, representative of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association and member of the collective production unit.

"With this first collective production unit we're taking the first step against the owners of the means of production who always exploited us."

#### The Collective Unit: A Model of Production

Companero Federico Montenegro, regional representative of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Esteli, stated that this collective will serve as an example of labor in which for the first time the means of production have been turned over to the people to be administered and placed at the service of the people.

A companera worker in the collective unit said, "This project being unaugmented today constitutes a long step forward for the organized woman, who is preparing to advance in the reconstruction of our country."

A member of the Esteli CST [Sandinist Workers Federation] said, "Considering that the CST, the ATC [Farmworkers Association] and the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] are fundamental organs of the FSLN, and because we believe the Council of State should have representation only from those groups that made the fall of the Somoza government possible, we give our support to our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction [JGRN] and to the FSLN for representation on the Council of State on 4 May 1980.

"It is we representatives of the people who should see to it that our people have genuine representatives and not self-seeking official holders, as in the past."

Through a companero representative, the Esteli General Staff, stationed in the area, indicated that in this production collective, "We're making a reality of the dreams of Luisa Amanda Espinoza and contributing to the reconstruction of the country.

"We know for sure that the doomed dictatorship ruined our country's economy; but the Nicaraguan people, united in a single bloc, will rebuild it again."

BARRICADA interviewed the officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare, who told us that this production collective will not be the only one in the country and that it involves creating conditions enabling members to collectively assume control of production in the future and satisfy the population's primary needs.

The purpose of these production collectives is to generate jobs that will contribute to an increase in family income and improve the living conditions of members and their dependents. These jobs will involve crafts and manufacturing. Another purpose is to decentralize production now concentrated in large urban centers.

The companeras who will work in this first unit will make shirts and trousers; and their goal is to make good clothing that is inexpensive, so that most people can afford it.

## The Workers Speak

"This collective is going to benefit us 33 companeras, who are poor and needy, and the country in general because the products made here are going to be sold cheap, at prices most of the people can afford," said Nelly Martinez de Mora.

Companera Juana Carazo said, "Besides the fact that we now know how to sew, we're going to specialize in making good clothes that, above all, are cheap. This is a great project by our vanguard and the Junta of Government.

"We're seamstresses, and we had no work because after the war Esteli was in terrible shape. Now we have new hopes and an incentive, which is to work in this production collective with which we hope to increase national production."

9085

CSO: 3010

STATE SECURITY WORKERS SUPPORT 13TH-MONTH BONUS DECREE

PA080002 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Dec 79 PA

[Statement issued by political section of State Security Department; date not specified--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan people: The current irreversible phase of our popular, democratic and anti-imperialist revolution demands of all truly revolutionary and aware sectors greater levels of organization, political conscience and sacrifice on behalf of the well-being of our country's exploited masses.

The decree on the 13th-month bonus is a correct and just economic measure aimed at consolidating one of the fundamental aspects of our revolution: the national economy. This means that the people's interests must be protected, that unemployment must be reduced, inflation must be avoided and so forth. In sum, it means that we must struggle for our real economic independence which was affected by the Somozist dictatorship and those sectors determined to prevent the development of our Sandinist people's revolution.

We believe all aware Nicaraguans are dutybound to give their complete and absolute support to the 13th-month bonus decree for the unemployment fund, which we know will help our exploited brothers. We also believe we must make the necessary sacrifices alongside our heroic and militant people to consolidate and develop our revolution.

We issue a call to the revolutionary conscience of our people, to the mass organizations and our Sandinist People's Army to support effectively all measures that benefit our people. In view of this, we renounce our right to receive the 13-month bonus so we can help consolidate our revolution.

Free fatherland or death! People, army, unity--the guarantee of victory!

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST NOTES PREDICAMENT OF PRO-SOMOZA OFFICIALS

PA081742 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 2 PA

[Article by Douglas Carcache: "Disguised Pro-Somoza People Are Biting Their Nails"]

[Text] Many disguised pro-Somoza people who became Sandinists following the revolutionary victory have been very nervous lately. This is because their former buddies have issued threats over the pro-Somoza radio station Volveremos to execute them as traitors. They had disavowed themselves from their buddies because they had no use for them anymore.

As is publicly known, they were pro-Somoza long ago. Now they are "Sandinist" and believe themselves to be more revolutionary than anyone else. They will accuse just about anybody of being counterrevolutionary for arguing with Sandinists and so forth. In sum, these opportunists consider themselves to be more Sandinist than Sandino. They are the submissive pro-Somoza people who spent years licking the boots of the dictatorship and now want to continue doing the same thing with the current leadership.

We are not going to deny that some well-known pro-Somoza officials can still be seen holding jobs in various state agencies. They think nobody remembers them. They may think our people are easy to fool but that is not so. Our people have not forgotten them.

Their buddies abroad long to return soon because this is the only way they can quench their thirst for power and blood. They have already come out against their former allies who are still within the revolutionary government and have threatened to kill them. This has made those opportunists very nervous. They do not know what to do because they now find themselves between hell and high water.

CSO: 3010



COMMANDER NUNEZ SPEAKS AT INFORMATION SEMINAR

PA102155 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt] Commander Carlos Nunez today inaugurated the first Oscar Perez-Cassar seminar on information for political cadres of the Sandinist workers central.

Commander Nunez noted the need to guide the masses and to reach them in order to enumerate the tasks of the revolution clearly and directly. We present a brief excerpt of Commander Nunez' statements at the inauguration of the seminar, held at the Javier Grotto.

[Begin Nunez recording]...clearly and directly. Let us not expect the cadres, at this time when we are working with them and developing the leaders of the masses, to recognize each task they must undertake. The Sandinist militant must be present at the worksite to tell the workers what they must do and why they must do it.

In the schools, in the seminars and in special courses we develop knowledge about a variety of things.

Let us begin to work quickly so we can transfer the needed knowledge to the mass organizations. This is one of the special tasks--in daily work at the production centers, at the agricultural units, at cooperatives and wherever reconstruction is underway. Let us not believe the masses will understand if we talk in generalities. We have to tell them exactly why we do things, and we must point out to them what they must do to strengthen the policies of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Only in this way will we have the dynamics necessary for the masses, with full idealism, to put an end to all those activities of [word indistinct], of sabotage and confusion initiated by leftist and ultraleftist organizations. We say leftist because that is the traditional term which has been used.

Only in this way will we get the workers to participate in this dynamic process and become incorporated into the process. They must defend the revolution themselves, something which at this time strengthens their interests. What they do now will guarantee their future. It is on this premise that we should talk to the masses. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

WRITER DRAWS PARALLEL BETWEEN IRAN AND NICARAGUA

PA121425 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Dec 79 p 2 PA

[Article by Joaquin Absalon-Pastora: "The Times: Between Iran and Nicaragua"--words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] It cannot be said that the Ayatollah is mad. In the past, it was said that Sandino was the head of /"a mad army."/

In order to arrive at this description, it would be necessary to look into the old, although not necessarily decadent, history of Iran.

Millions risked their blood for the freedom of Iran. Thousands chose a similar destiny in Nicaragua.

The poverty of Iran and Nicaragua provoked two revolutions.

Somoza's reign began with a coup d'etat aided by the United States. The shah's reign began with a similar coup in 1953 against the government of Mohammad Mossadegh. The two received, without a prior invoice, two cradles of torture: one named /SAVAK,/ the other named /security./

The Iranian Army was taught to kill by the United States, Somoza's armed trash was born of a similar womb.

In Iran a revolution triumphed over the shah's antihistorical purposes. It is now said that the Iranians are crazy, unhinged, because they are exposing themselves to punishment from the United States at any moment because of their "bad behavior."

The United States attaches no value to a peoples pain or to the reasons that could lead one to extremes. In the same manner, they never valued Nicaragua's pain. Since Sandino was poor they called him a bandit. As the Ayatollah is religious, they call him mad.

They are protesting over the occupation of an embassy, but how many times have they invaded, not embassies, but sovereign lands, foreign waters, without a word from anyone, without a protest from anyone, with no one daring to raise his voice for fear of their swords?

The students have not violated a territory as the United States did in Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam and so forth, but rather a seat protected by diplomatic provisions which the gringos violate routinely.

The Iranian leader would be playing the role of "mother killer," as we say in Nicaragua, if he were to condemn, in their own land, the students who have supported his cause because the United States accepted the bloody shah after he had destroyed and killed for 25 years under their protection, just as Somoza had been destroying Nicaragua for half a century with the same patronage.

Iran had its bloody Friday; Nicaragua its black September.

Misled by false reports, everyone believes that the problem is a religious one, that the Ayatollah wishes to resurrect the day of the camels. That is a misrepresentation. The problem is one of dignity, of internal creativity, of revolutionary praxis, of dispersion of the past.

Of course, we do not agree with the Ayatollah's use of blackmail to register his protest.

The Koran reveals moral profundity, but its white abyss also recognizes progress. [sentence as published] It does not suppress the inevitable consequences of progress.

Iran had been wounded (it still is). The acceptance of the shah was enough to start the pain.

To give shelter to the assassin is equivalent to an outburst of laughter over the dead. In accepting Somoza, Stroessner is guilty of the same offense.

The Ayatollah's religious fervor is or no concern to the United States. There is something deeper.

Perhaps by the time this article is published, the situation will have been resolved for the pain or happiness of the world.

The case is the same: The United States is opposed to hopes of freedom.

Two tyrants are fleeing. Two spoiled Americans cannot find, as Martinez Rivas says, "a place to rest their heads."

Iran and Nicaragua will not allow the shah and Somoza to rest in any part of the world.

EDITORIAL DESCRIBES ROLE OF BUSINESSMEN IN NEW ECONOMY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Businessmen in the New Economy"]

[Text] "It is also urgent that we combat unemployment. Jobs must be created. Businessmen and merchants have the duty of organizing their production units as soon as possible, with the government's help." (From the speech by Revolutionary Commander Jaime Wheelock at CAPSA).

After having brought about the seizure of political power by the people, under the direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Sandinist people's revolution is now setting itself the task--at this stage of national reconstruction--of fighting for our country's economic independence. Two fundamental tasks we must carry out to insure the development of a self-sustaining national economy are: to develop production in accordance with our people's social needs and to modify the country's productive structure to sever the bonds of dependence tying us to the foreign interests that dominate the world economy.

Workers in the country and in the city are the principal beneficiaries of the achievements of the revolution, and they have a very important role to play in this stage of national reconstruction. Their political and organizational strengthening as a class, their direct participation in management of production, the heightening of their level of political consciousness and their increasingly intensive participation in the implantation of our democracy and the making of decisions affecting our country's fate, by means of their organizations, are essential to the advancement of the process. They are definitely the key factor among the country's productive forces. They are the creators of wealth and should become the conscious transformers of reality.

The businessmen who have expressed support for the revolutionary process should also thus play their proper role.

The Government of National Reconstruction has already clearly outlined what businessmen should do to support the revolution: organize production units



and generate new jobs, join the national government in encouraging the growth of a Nicaraguan industrial sector adapted to the needs of agricultural production and domestic needs, give priority to those sectors of the economy that accumulate foreign exchange earnings, place themselves at the service of the government to help carry out a development policy that will sever the bonds of dependence, generate employment and foreign exchange earnings through agricultural production, and at the same time contributing a reasonable amount of taxes for the maintenance of the government and its socially beneficial plans. These are the specific tasks that have been assigned to these sectors.

Those are the rules of the game that businessmen are seeking so eagerly so that they can carry out their financial planning: serve the country and contribute to the revolutionary process. Naturally, this requires that the businessmen consider themselves a part of the revolutionary process. Tax evasion, halting production, monopolistic plans, continual price increases to enlarge profit margins, the covert transfer of funds abroad (by means of the thousands of tricks provided by accounting), harassment of labor organizations and the promotion of official corruption are activities that have no place in the process and will be penalized by the revolution.

There are no longer any grounds for blaming the government and corrupt officials for hindering national economic development. The Army and the government now defend the people's interests. The rules of the game are clear and guaranteed by the government and the vanguard of all the people--the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The businessmen who are carrying out the statements they made yesterday should now become fully involved in process of strengthening the national economy within the guidelines laid down by the government.

**/For economic independence for the fatherland: Let us support reconstruction/  
[in boldface].**

9085

CSO: 3010

MANAGUA TO HOST REGIONAL SEMINAR OF JOURNALISTS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 10

[Text] Yesterday officials of the journalists' union and the radio newsmen's union concluded preparations for the convening in Managua of the First Carlos Fonseca Amador Latin-American Seminar of Journalists in Free Nicaragua.

This event will bring together in our country some 20 Latin-American colleagues, leaders of progressive, democratic and revolutionary journalism in their respective countries and on the continent. It will begin on 9 November at 0900 hours at the Hotel Camino Real.

Two basic topics will serve as the focus of the seminar. The first of them concerns the development of journalism in our country and journalists' participation in the Sandinist People's Revolution. These topics will be dealt with by Companeros Danilo Aguirre Solis and Freddy Rostran Arauz. The second topic, to be dealt with by the foreign colleagues, concerns solidarity in journalism and the continent's journalists in the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The discussion of both topics will be open to participation by journalists belonging to the UPN [Union of Journalists of Nicaragua] and the SRPM [Managua Radio Newsmens Union] who attend the seminar.

During intermissions there will be several presentations by known authorities in different areas of journalism that are now of deep concern to journalists throughout the world. Juan Somavia of the Latin-American Institute for the Study of the Multinationals will provide an analysis of the methods by which the imperialists penetrate, distort and misinform in our countries.

Gregorio Selser will also speak on Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino. Genaro Carnero Roque, representing UNESCO, will describe the work that UN organization is carrying out to promote the creation of national news agencies so that our countries will provide and promote liberated and liberating information both domestically and internationally.

As of today the following journalists have confirmed that they will take part in the seminar: Eleazar Diaz Rangel, president of the FELAP [Latin-American Federation of Journalists]; Baldomero Alvarez Rios, assistant secretary general of the FELAP and assistant director of Radio Havana; Luis Jorda Galeana, vice-president of the FELAP; Ruben Dario Murga, editor of the Panamanian newspaper CLARIN and president of the Journalists Union of Panama; Alvaro Alvarez, secretary general of the Journalists Union of Costa Rica; Juan Francisco Alvarez, secretary for Latin America of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ]; Hernan Uribe, secretary for organization of FELAP and professor at the Autonomous University of Mexico; Nico Schwarz, on the PRENSA LATINA staff in Mexico and leader of the antifascist journalists in Uruguay; and Juan Francisco Lizardo, president of the Journalists Association of Venezuela, and Adolfo Alcar, also of FELAP.

The First Carlos Fonseca Amador Latin-American Seminar in Journalism [as published] in Free Nicaragua is sponsored by the UPN, the SRPM and the FELAP, the vice-president of which is our Companero Ignacio Briones Torres, who is a member of the seminar organizing committee along with Amoldo Quintanilla, Juan Molina Palacios, Wilfredo Lopez Balladares, Manuel Eugarrios and other companeros.

In order to give a complete report to the membership, the UPN and SRPM have scheduled a general meeting for next Monday at 1500 hours at the journalists' center.

9085  
CSO: 3010

DRIVE TO ORGANIZE FARM WORKERS BOOSTED IN BOACO

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Nov 79 p 6

[Text] The Farmworkers Association (ATC) has made significant progress in the organization of agricultural workers in the Boaco area.

BARRICADA spoke with ATC leader and secretary Companero Justino Arceda, known in the mountains by the pseudonym "Augusto," who in earlier times organized peasant units to fight with our vanguard, the Sandinist Front, against the Somozist dictatorship.

Justino told us that when he arrived in Boaco, sent by the organization, he found nothing, and 95 percent of the peasants did not know what the organization was. The very mention of the Sandinist Front frightened them. He went on to say that he explained to them that he was bringing the Sandinist Front's political message along with that of the ATC, which is the organization that safeguards the welfare of the peasants.

At present, the ATC has organized 25 unions at private and government farms, some 875 workers having joined them.

With respect to cooperatives, 34 have been organized, 10 involving small producers and the other 24 involving larger ones. These cooperatives are engaged in the production of basic grains. The INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform] furnishes them seeds and technical assistance.

The cooperatives are composed of 1,134 peasants, who form a part of the municipal committees operating under the Departmental Committee.

The Boaco ATC already has a baseball team formed by the peasants, who each Sunday play against other teams in the area. The ATC leader said that more teams can be formed by the many peasants who wish to play.

The cooperatives and the unions are also carrying out a literacy program among the same companeros. Those who know how to read teach those who do not, thus eliminating the ignorance in which the Somozists kept our brothers in the country.

## NICARAGUA

### DIRECTIVES, RECOMMENDATIONS ON COFFEE PRODUCTION ISSUED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The director of the National Coffee Enterprise (ENCAFE), Jose Antonio Baltodano, and the assistant director, Jose Angel Buitrago, read four official communiques in which the measures recommended for coffee producers, cutters and processors are set forth.

The two men indicated that from now until 30 June 1980, coffee will be the most important export product; it will bring in 85 percent of the country's foreign reserves, since only 20 percent of the cotton crop will be harvested this year.

#### Recommendations

Communique number one tells coffee cutters that only mature beans should be cut. The producer is instructed to restrict the portion of green beans to 2 percent. If the cutter delivers a greater percentage of green beans in the mix, he must separate the green ones from the ripe ones and turn them in separately.

Coffee producers, especially in the north, are asked to deliver the beans to processors and to agencies authorized by ENCAFE as dry as possible.

It is clearly stated that fermented coffee will not be accepted by ENCAFE. It is also recommended that only people with experience in cutting coffee should be engaged in that activity during this harvest.

Communique number two advises all producers who have coffee of a lesser quality that they should immediately come to the departmental agencies or the main offices of ENCAFE, in the Centro Banic building on the Masaya highway, to show samples of their beans and sell the coffee, so that they can plan for the supply of the product to the country's roasting plants.

#### ENCAFE Only Buyer

Communique number three tells coffee growers that only ENCAFE is authorized to buy coffee. No person, natural or juridical, is authorized to accept cof-



fee even as payment for a loan. Coffee growers and cooperatives may only sell and deliver their coffee to ENCAFE.

Communique number four appeals to the patriotic spirit of coffee producers who have signed sales contracts with former exporters, to go to the main office of ENCAFE to legalize such commitments in the name of ENCAFE.

#### No Domestic Shortage

Referring to domestic consumption, the spokesmen indicated that it depends on the lower quality product from last year's harvest. However, ENCAFE is willing to avoid a shortage of coffee by selling lower quality coffee from the current harvest to the roasting plants.

They also announced that there will be an effective price regulation of roasted and ground coffee to protect the consumer. They will also make recommendations on the price of the raw materials involved.

The ENCAFE representatives explained that the coffee producers' contribution to our economy is felt not just in the foreign reserves they generate, but also in the 200 million cordobas they pay in taxes.

Concerning the futures market, which was a big headache for producers during the dictatorship, they indicated that ENCAFE has set daily prices for immediate delivery, and the producers have the option of delivering the coffee and waiting days and even months to actually sell it, thereby getting the best price possible.

#### No Manpower Shortage

The officials categorically denied any shortage of manpower for the cutting of the current crop. They stressed that the Association of Rural Workers (ATC) has called upon all its members to participate in the harvest. Furthermore, it must be noted that there was no cotton production this year.

Journalists asked if there was any coffee broca in Nicaragua, claiming that they knew the Somoza regime had detected an outbreak and was preparing an organization to combat the pest with foreign financing. The ENCAFE representatives denied the story, responding that even if there were an outbreak of broca infestation in this country it would not be the end of the world. "It is a problem that must be dealt with," they said.

#### Emergency Committees

It was also announced that emergency committees were being created in the departments of Matagalpa, Jinotega and Carazo in order to solve the problems on the coffee plantations. Those committees are made up of representatives of the Departmental Juntas, the National Development Bank, the Association of Rural Workers, ENCAFE and the Ministry of Transportation.

They said that in the department of Carazo a fanega of coffee is going for 536 cordobas, either processed or sold through an agent, which is nearly 40 percent higher than earlier prices. At present, they added, sales figures are promising. To give a better idea, they reported that because ENCAFE has been made the exclusive exporter of coffee, it was possible to sell the Spanish government 4,500 tons of coffee at good prices with favorable terms.

8926

CSO: 3010

# FARM WORKERS GROUP FINDING MUCH SUPPORT, PAPER SAYS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] Only 3 weeks after the triumph of our Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) vanguard, the Association of Rural Workers (ATC) is becoming very well organized in each department.

In the department of Managua there are already 26 unions of rural workers, with 881 members, on private ranches; and there are another 26 unions on state-owned ranches, with 526 members; plus there are three units of collective production in which 617 farm workers are participating.

In Rivas, five unions have been organized in private businesses, with 200 members; there are 16 in state-run enterprises, with 900 members; there are 26 collective production units (UPC), with 1,037 workers.

In Granada there are already nine Union Committees with 325 members in private businesses, and three Union Committees with 117 workers in state enterprises.

In Chontales, 10 unions have been organized with 370 members, and there are 11 base committees with 2,530 members.

In Matagalpa, there are 37 Union Committees with 4,095 workers in the private sector, and 22 unions on state ranches with 2,112 workers.

Boaco has five unions on private ranches with 132 members, and five on state-run ranches with 657 organized members; there are also 259 UPCs, with 680 members.

There are three unions on the state-owned ranches in Esteli, with a total of 109 members, and there are 17 base committees (small seed groups) with 1,215 members.

In the department of Jinotega there are 12 Union Committees comprising 1,750 workers in the private sector, and five unions in the public sector with 333 workers; there are three collective production units with 114 members of the ATC.

## Political Training Schools

Three political training schools have been established for our fellow farm workers in the West, North and Central parts of the country.

At these schools the tasks of our revolution are discussed and analyzed. Right now in these schools studies are being done of the participation of workers in our struggle for liberation.

Steps have already been taken to establish a national political training school, based on the assumption that as more and more of our comrades in rural areas are trained, these regional schools will have to be centralized.

## MACHETE to Come Out Soon

In addition, it has been reported that during the next week MACHETE, the monthly rural publication, will begin circulating. It was begun because our comrades felt a need to communicate through this medium. The first edition came out in April of 1978, and contained items about the various struggles our ATC comrades were engaged in in the departments where they were organized. The publication was originally an underground newspaper.

8926

CSO: 3010

TRUST OFFICE RECOVERS FIVE SHIPS TAKEN TO FOREIGN PORTS

PA082338 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 12 PA

[Text] The Trust Office [Oficina de Fideicomiso] has recovered five of the eight Nicaraguan ships that were operated by the Manenic Line and taken by Somozists to Panamanian, Salvadoran and American ports.

Adolfo Diaz Lacayo, responsible for the Nicaraguan Merchant Marine Corporation and the transportation sector of the Trust Office, reported that the Trust Office, backed by the junta of the government of national reconstruction, had to give power to a team of Nicaraguan lawyers in order to recover the ships following the victory of our Sandinist popular revolution.

Three of the ships--the Honduras, the Managua and the El Salvador--were in Panamanian ports, two were in Miami and Fort Lauderdale, two in New Orleans and one in Cuba.

The negotiations to recover the ships in Panama and Cuba were successful. The four ships, the Honduras, the Managua, the Hope and the El Salvador, returned to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and Puerto Cabezas in August and September.

Two Alternatives

Our government had to hire a team of U.S. lawyers with offices in Washington who, together with the trust lawyers, took legal steps aimed at recovering the ships in the United States.

After a few weeks of negotiations two alternatives appeared: Either auction off the ships or put each one up at a public sale before a U.S. court. The auction guaranteed that the winner would get the titles of the ships, which would be valid against any known or unknown debt. The disadvantage to this was the foreign hands responding to Somozist interests abroad could offer a greater amount than the Nicaraguan Government could offer.



The second alternative was that the Nicaraguan Government deposit a certain amount of money that would cover the debtors' claims as a guarantee under the sine qua non condition that the money would be distributed among the debtors until the ship was in international waters.

#### One Million Dollars

In view of this, the Trust Office explained the need for obtaining \$1 million for the government junta in order to recover the ships in the U.S ports.

The government realized that only the El Carla and the Nicarao were worth recovering because the other two ships, the Ciudad Leon and the Costa Rica, had very large debts and needed a very strong investment in order to make their operation profitable.

In taking the aforementioned into consideration, the government discarded the recovery of the Ciudad Leon and the Costa Rica, needing only 600,000 cordobas to recover the other two.

The ship the government was most interested in was the El Carla, which is already anchored at the Arlen Siu (El Rama) port. This ship was loaded with 17 trucks, 2 vans, 14 vehicles, 1 well driller and other equipment, most of which was to be used by various government institutions.

Finally the government decided to deposit \$525,000 as a guarantee for the ship. This covered more than half of the debtors' claims.

The other two ships, the Ciudad Leon and the Costa Rica, were auctioned off on 29 October and 16 November respectively. The first went for \$200,000 and the other for \$110,000.

#### New Negotiations

The reconstruction government will engage in all the necessary negotiations to recover the Nicarao.

Of the five ships recovered, only the Carla will be put into operation because the other four, the Honduras, the Managua, the El Salvador and the Hope, are so old and deteriorated that they will be sold for scrap.

This means that the Nicaraguan Government only has the Carla, which was already recovered, and the Nicarao, which is being negotiated for, to put the Nicaraguan Merchant Marine into operation.

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### BRIEFS

**NONALINED NEWS AGENCY ASSISTANCE**--Carlos Garcia, director of the new Nicaragua News Agency, has asserted that Nicaragua's participation in the second conference of news agencies of nonaligned countries will result in a great deal of assistance for the Sandinist media. He said Nicaragua has been designated the site of the next meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned news agency pool. It will be held in Managua in September. [Excerpt] [PA081323 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 79 PA]

**BUSINESSMEN MISSING IN GUATEMALA**--Companero Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, acting minister of foreign affairs, reported that at least six Nicaraguan businessmen had disappeared after entering Guatemala. He added that relatives of these compatriots came to the ministry seeking protection for their relatives who disappeared in that country. He also said that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry had already advised its officials in the embassy in Guatemala to take the necessary steps to protect their physical well-being and human rights. The persons in charge of our embassy in Guatemala have already established that one of the compatriots who supposedly disappeared has been indicted on charges of smuggling in Guatemala. [Text] [PA120218 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Dec 79 PA]

**SECRET CEMETERY FOUND**--What occurred in Chinandega is incredible. The bodies of Sandinist fighters were burned and buried in front of the Somoza guard headquarters. According to reports obtained by EL ATABAL SANDINISTA [name of newscast], over 100 bodies of Sandinist fighters were burned and then buried in common graves in front of El Picacho headquarters. Members of the army made the discovery yesterday. The remains were given Christian burials in a local cemetery since their condition did not permit identification of the victims. This is the second secret cemetery which has been found in the past 2 months. Hundreds of bodies of Sandinist fighters cruelly killed by the tyrant's guard have been found in common graves. [Text] [PA112359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

**BANKWORKERS UNION RESOLUTION**--The Freddy Salgado Union of Workers of banking and financing institutions of Nueva Segovia department, represented by its board of directors, has issued a resolution supporting the decision of the reconstruction government Junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front to postpone the establishment of the State Council until 4 May 1980, the day of national dignity. At the same time, it calls on workers and peasants, as well as all Nicaraguan people, to close ranks behind the sound decision of installing the State Council on that date, which is intended to protect the interests of our people and consolidate our Sandinist revolution. [Excerpt] [PA111519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

**FLOOD VICTIM AID**--The ruling junta, the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the Nicaraguan Red Cross today sent aid to about 20,000 flood victims on the Atlantic coast during the past few hours. About 42 villages on the banks of the rivers Coco, Hula and Waguag serve as communications centers on the coast. However, they are practically isolated. John Taylor, Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute representative on the Atlantic coast, reported that the flooding was brought on by heavy rains during the past 2 days. It was still raining today, and it is feared that damage to agriculture and homes will increase. A "state of emergency" was imposed in the mining area. The distribution of drugs and rice, beans, milk, sugar and other foodstuffs will begin soon. [Text] [PA081958 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 7 Dec 79 PA]

**MINORS IN PRISON**--All children under 15 years of age who are now being held in the nation's prisons will be turned over to the juvenile detention center, Felipe Sanchez, the official in charge of the center, announced this morning. Companero Sanchez explained that each case will be thoroughly studied to determine the therapy necessary to rehabilitate them. Dr Sanchez said some 20 minors are currently under arrest. Some of them have been charged with having committed common crimes, while others had belonged to the feared basic infantry training school. The latter, Companero Sanchez said, will be given special attention. They will need more intensive therapy because of the way they were taught to kill their Nicaraguan brothers. [Excerpts] [PA102143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA]

**LEGALLY RECOGNIZED UNIONS**--The Labor Ministry has granted legal recognition to 168 unions in the country's various departments, according to Companero Manuel Cano, ministry official in charge of labor union (?affiliation). Cano said that since 19 July his office has received a total of 325 requests for legal recognition. Of these requests, 168 have been resolved favorably and the others are being processed. Cano said that soon other labor unions will be legalized both in Managua and in the departments. Cano said the workers' concern about organizing is needless in view of the climate of freedom that exists in Nicaragua. Nicaraguan workers realize that only when they are organized and guided by the banner of the Sandinist National Liberation Front will they achieve their objective--building a society of free men in which the exploitation of man by man will disappear. [Text] [PA101701 Managua Domestic Services in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Dec 79 PA]

**PENALTIES FOR POLICE ABUSE**--David Blanco, Sandinist police commander in Managua, announced in a news conference today that abuses committed by members of the police force against the people will be severely punished. One case has already been turned over to the army prosecutor's office in order that abuse of the people may be punished. Commander David Blanco urged people not to withhold information about arbitrary actions in order that those guilty may be punished. Commander Blanco also addressed policemen, urging them not to act like the Somozist guard. Our policemen are the representatives of the people and the image of the revolution. Therefore, they must not mistreat our people, Commander Blanco said. [Text] [PA122035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA]

**SOMOZISTS RELEASED IN LEON**--Managua, 11 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Over 40 Somozist prisoners were released this week in western Nicaragua as a result of the amnesty decreed by Leon's military authorities, it has been reported here. According to newspaper reports published in Managua, the release orders have even benefited former members of the military academy and policewomen of the former Anastasio Somoza regime. Other prisoners freed from Leon's prisons are Somozists who had been investigated for having committed minor crimes. The order to release the prisoners, based on the decreed amnesty, was given on 7 December on the occasion of the "Griteria," a religious festival in honor of the Virgin Mary. The prisoners were released almost simultaneously with the government announcement that the emergency tribunals could begin operating "at any moment." The tribunals were created last month to try the some 7,000 prisoners investigated for their relationship with the former regime. [Text] [PA12258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

**BAYARDO ARCE DECORATED**--The International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] has granted a medal to revolutionary commander Bayardo Arce. The (Julius Puteck) medal for journalism that is heroic and completely committed to the people was awarded to Bayardo Arce Castano, a journalist and revolutionary commander. The medal was awarded by the IOJ at the 19th meeting of its executive committee held in Hanoi. The IOJ, which is made up of revolutionary and democratic newsmen's associations from all over the world, decided to grant this form of recognition to Commander Arce Castano, a member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, for his active participation in the revolutionary training of Nicaraguan newsmen and his involvement in the struggle for liberation. The (Julius Puteck) medal is granted annually by the IOJ. This is the first time it has been granted to a revolutionary leader for successfully combining his political role with the exercise of his profession. [Text] [PA122125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 79 PA]

INDIAN STUDY CENTERS FUNDED--Indian study centers will be established in Managua with donations from European countries, Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal said this morning. The minister said he was promised donations for the construction of Indian study centers while he was on his tour of Germany and other European countries. These centers will have courses studying the language, customs and traditions of the people of the region. The minister said Indians from Mexico, redskins [as heard] of the United States and the Indians of South American countries--Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and so forth--would also participate in the project. Another basic activity of the study center would be the study of anthropology--first of the inhabitants of the area in which each study center is located, and later of the rest of Nicaragua. In order to carry out this project, Father Cardenal said the FRG will donate the money for the construction, books, equipment and other tools necessary for the establishment of a study center at the university level. In addition to the Culture Ministry, the Education Ministry will also participate in coordinating the studies. The two ministries will work together to formulate the center's teaching plan. [Text] [PA112128 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 3010



## URUGUAY

NOT OPPOSED TO POLITICAL DIALOG, SAYS RAIMUNDEZ

Montevideo EI DIA in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 11

[Article by special correspondent Jose Luis Vera]

[Text] Treinta y Tres--"I think that we should bear in mind public opinion in the matters that are vital to the country," Gen Abdon Raimundez, the commander-in-chief of Region No 4, said, among other things. He also made particularly interesting comments on the Colorado and Blanco political parties, pointing out that they "are constantly contributing their thoughts."

As part of the ceremonies inaugurating the Arrozus S.A. industrial plant, General Raimundez agreed to give a press conference, at which issues of far-reaching importance for the country's institutional future were taken up.

When questioned about the people's wage level, General Raimundez said that he thought that "the Armed Forces and the government have often stated that the welfare of consumers and the country's inhabitants was their basic concern. I hope that this begins to materialize."

### Consultations with Parties

As to whether the dialog and consultations with political parties have materialized, General Raimundez said that "this has not yet been regarded as appropriate or necessary. Nevertheless, we think that they are constantly contributing their thoughts."

He was asked at this point to expand upon these remarks, to which the head of Region 4 replied: "I am not yet authorized to talk about this point."

"Nevertheless," he continued, "we think that public opinion should be consulted with regard to the problems on which there could be different opinions and views and which are essential or vital to the country. It has a right, and I think that this is the proper path."

Asked whether this view was going to be reflected in the future constitution, he said that "I think it will, and it should be, inasmuch as it is in all of the countries of the world that have a democratic stance."

#### Constitution and Guidelines

In answer to the question of whether an idea had been formed with regard to the responses of the state advisers who were consulted on the guidelines of the future constitution, he said: "No, because they were received the day before yesterday (Thursday)."

"What I can tell you," General Raimundez went on to say, "is that this is a very positive, very constructive contribution with original ideas. I think that the future foundations, the guidelines that the Executive Branch is going to send to the Council of State are going to be very important."

When asked whether these responses (by the advisers) could be described as not altering the foundations and guidelines of the organizational chart outlined by the Armed Forces in connection with the future constitution, he said: "No, the state advisers agree almost completely with the facets which we regard as essential."

He went on to stress that "this is a problem of common sense, shall we say. There aren't any odd solutions, and there isn't going to be any miracle in this respect."

He said that a dialog would be held with the political sectors in regard to the future constitution, but "in due time."

"The time will come for politics, which everybody likes so much and is so enthusiastic about," he continued. "This is a year for development."

#### Evaluation Commission

General Raimundez asserted that "there is a commission that takes requests and officially analyzes them, and there will be some new developments in this regard soon." He was referring to the decisions made under Institutional Act No 4, which involved the political activities of persons and parties.

Asked whether additional names would be removed from the scope of Institutional Act No 4, he said: "I hope so."

When he was told that throughout our history inter-party agreements had been sought in connection with constitutional reforms and then asked to indicate whether this would also be the case this time, he said that he thought that "common sense is going to prevail, and if the two traditional parties have the good of the country as their goal, as it could not be otherwise, good sense will prevail, and the two will come to terms to achieve a solution for all."

In connection with next year's objectives, General Raimundez underscored that the groundwork of the new constitution would be sent to the Council of State and that "the appropriate body would be implementing this constitution."

#### Human Rights

When the topics of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the latest OAS meeting were discussed with General Raimundez, he was asked for his position and he said that "our conscience is at ease. Everybody has an externally formed image of our country, but when they come and spend 3, 5 or 8 days here, they realize that the situation is otherwise. Unfortunately, we do not have a mechanism to publicize the truth about us."

He went on to say that "we could do it, but we're very small, just 2.8 million inhabitants. We would have to spend a fortune, and deep down we feel that we don't bear any stigma in this matter."

"Let everybody come and take a look at us," he said. "There is complete freedom. People arrive from overseas every day. They visit us and travel around the country every day. We have nothing to hide," he concluded.

8743

CSO: 3010

## URUGUAY

### PRESS ITEMS SHOW PREOCCUPATION WITH NATIONAL TERRORISM

#### Vital Role of Intelligence

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p 1

[Press conference by Army Commander-in-Chief Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo at Flores, 16 November 1979]

[Text] "Uruguay is doing thorough intelligence work to prevent terrorist acts like the ones that have jolted neighboring countries," the commander-in-chief of the army, Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, told EL PAIS yesterday when questioned by newsmen at Flores, where he had traveled to inaugurate the Paso de los Loros Bridge over the Arroyo Grande along Route 57. "But terrorist acts," he added, "are unexpected, unforeseen; they can neither be predicted nor anticipated."

The dialog with the lieutenant general, which was held at School 33, where a plaque was placed on the occasion of the bridge's inauguration, went as follows:

[Question] Isn't Uruguay worried about the violence that is going on in neighboring countries?

[Answer] We are unquestionably talking about these things here, a place that is a haven of peace and security. Here, far away from the capital and deep in the countryside, with the fine people that our country has, such problems are of practically no account. But the situation in neighboring countries clearly interests and concerns us, basically because we know that international subversion is constantly trying to jolt the foundations of these nations, particularly the ones to the south, to whose citizens we have succeeded in giving peace, security and freedom. And although many people outside say that there is no freedom in our country and are constantly condemning us, we are completely certain that there is absolute freedom in this country for those who deserve it.

[Question] This precise issue was taken up at the recent army conference in Colombia. Could you add anything to what you reported at the time of your return?

[Answer] Yes, this issue was taken up because it always is. The armies of the Americas are, in fact, concerned about security, about exchanging experiences, ideas and systems to take more effective action against subversion that will assure the peace and tranquility of their peoples.

[Question] Are the army and the other security forces in a position to prevent what is happening in other sister nations from happening in ours?

[Answer] A terrorist act is almost impossible to stop. But afterwards, we can control the development of subversion, of sedition through guerrilla warfare. But a terrorist act is impossible to stop. All of us have to have identical feelings, a set of ideals among the people, even you as newsmen, in order to detect outside elements. That's why I'm telling you that not even the big powers can stop terrorist acts.

[Question] Do you think that what happened recently were isolated incidents?

[Answer] Not at all. All of this stems from international subversion, and we even know in what countries these people are being trained.

[Question] Is there the fear that terrorism might flare up again in Uruguay?

[Answer] Well, that is a question that time will answer. We are making enormous efforts to halt or neutralize these activities, but at the moment we can't tell whether terrorists might come or not. As I told you, this is an unexpected, unforeseen thing. These are sudden attacks. The only thing that can be done is a lot of thorough intelligence work to stop it, and the Uruguayan Army has been involved in this for some time. We experienced a moment of peace and relaxation here in Flores this noonday, a moment of diversion during which we set aside our everyday tasks and felt happy. We feel good being in contact with these people. There are children, mothers, young people here whose only reason for getting together is to exchange ideas and hail the bridge that we have just inaugurated. This makes us feel good.



## Damaging Campaign Abroad

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 11

[Text] Increased overseas harassment of the country is anticipated in the upcoming months. An unofficial government source commented to this paper's writers on the report.

Such a framework would include the recent attacks on our diplomatic offices in Madrid and Geneva, a series of meetings that allegedly concluded with the formation of an "anti-Southern Cone dictatorships" front and a string of pressures aimed at the country's meat exports and oil imports.

### Meeting in Madrid

Our writers were also told that at the same time as the aforementioned attacks, which were carried out by members of the MLN [National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros] and lesser terrorist organizations such as the PVR [Party for the Victory of the People] or the PCR [Revolutionary Communist] (extremely small splinter groups of Uruguay's first terrorist organization), a meeting of Latin American and Spanish political organizations was held. It concluded, says the paper ARGENTINISCHES TAGEBLAT, with the formation of an "alliance against the military dictatorships." Ferreira Aldunate, Carlos J. Pereira, Luis Hierro Gambardella, Juan P. Terra and Pablo Corlazouli claimed to represent Uruguay at these discussions. An enormous commotion was caused at the sessions when Javier Ruperez, a Spanish deputy backing the government, was kidnapped.

### Felipe Gonzalez to Arrive

In conclusion, we are reporting that on 25 November Spanish politician Felipe Gonzalez will arrive in Montevideo as president of a mission of the Socialist International. Spanish Socialist deputy Luis Yanez is also part of the mission. It will be arriving on the 21st in Buenos Aires, leave for Asuncion on the 22nd and conclude its swing with visits to Chile and our country on the aforementioned date. Gonzalez's aim is allegedly to meet with well-known Uruguayan Government figures and members of the episcopate.

In public statements appearing in MUNDO DIARIO last 23 July, Yanez said that "there is a sinister dictatorship in Uruguay; during our stay in the country we got the impression that it is a big jail, etc..."

## Commentary on Gonzalez Visit

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 6

[Text]      A Strange Visit

It has been announced that Felipe Gonzalez, the secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), which has become Spain's "Eurosocialism," will be visiting here soon. We would stress the word "Eurosocialism" because Felipe Gonzalez, perhaps to bolster the alliance that he made with Santiago Carrillo's Spanish "Eurocommunism" in forging a majority in his country's municipal governments, recently succeeded in removing the Marxist varnish from his party, after serious internal strife.

He achieved this through a strange and complicated formula whereby "the PSOE accepts Marxism as a theoretical-critical, but not dogmatic instrument for analyzing and transforming social realities, while embracing the various Marxist and non-Marxist contributions that have helped to make socialism the great emancipating alternative of our people and while fully respecting personal beliefs."

But there is something even more enigmatic than this statement, and that is the reason for Felipe Gonzalez's trip. He will be coming as the head of a delegation of the Second Socialist International (the same International, represented by Willy Brandt and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, that exchanged embraces not long ago with PLO ringleader Yassir Arafat) and, together with delegates from France, Norway, Italy, Holland and the Dominican Republic, will tour Paraguay, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, according to the report. The very fact that they have chosen for their Latin American swing the countries in which socialism and communism are in the doghouse would make one think that the Socialist leader and his companions are not motivated by what we could call very constructive aims. Now, the report from Spanish diplomatic sources in Montevideo to the effect that the visit is private, not official, could intensify our logical misgivings.

8743

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